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HAYMARKET SQUARE URGED AS CENTER FOR UNITED RAILROADS

George W. R. Harriman Points Out Many Benefits That Must Accrue From Electrification.

ECONOMY A FEATURE

Gives Details of Plan Ultimately to Carry Passengers Without Change to Any Part of Greater Boston.

George W. R. Harriman, a consulting engineer who has given 20 years or more to the study of Boston's transportation problems today points to many benefits which he says must accrue from an electrification of the railroads entering this city.

When railroad and street railway systems, says Mr. Harriman, have adopted a like motive power and use similar vehicles of conveyance, the whole problem of transportation may be dealt with on systematic and economic lines to bring about a centralized plan of operation with a central point for the interchange of traffic.

Mr. Harriman urges the desirability of a unified system from the standpoint of economy and declares that an advance could be made today by the utilizing of existing physical properties at comparatively little expense. Mr. Harriman outlines the situation as follows:

"Taking into consideration the present system of street railways, or the "local" electrification system and the proposed electrification of the steam railroads or the "foreign" system of electrification, is it impossible to secure cooperation of effort between the "local" and "foreign" element?

"It is possible to secure cooperation between the two elements simply through an agreement of the division of the earnings of the district on some reasonable basis that could be adjudicated through legislation.

"There are at present two kinds of motive power being used in conducting transportation, i.e., steam and electricity, and there is a strong tendency to substitute electricity for steam, especially in the congested districts. When all of the operations of railroads are conducted by electricity a condition will be brought about whereby the present physical property of the district may be rearranged in an entirely different manner for operation through the use of one motive power, rather than having to design systems for two different kinds of motive power. Such development would have a tendency to bring about a single ownership as well as a single method of operation."

"Would the establishment of a central point necessitate the confiscation of a large overhead business area or could that problem be carried out entirely underground?

"The track capacity necessary to provide ample facilities for conducting Boston's transportation can readily be obtained underground, practically on the present line of railroad location or through such streets as are parallel with or adjacent to such present railroad locations and without the necessity of taking large areas of land overhead for station purposes. The present demand for additional facilities to properly handle the amount of traffic at this time could be readily met by making underground connections with the present facilities, and no large areas need be taken above ground."

"The moment that proper connections are made between the present subways and the railroads, permitting of free operation of trains, it would be found that the operating efficiency and convenience to the public had been increased probably from 20 to 30 per cent with but a fractional increase in capital expenses to produce these results."

"As, for instance, under Portland, Friend and Canal streets the equivalent of 10 terminal tracks could be obtained by simply extending some of the North station tracks in tunnels under these streets. Ten such terminal tracks thereby obtained would practically add 50 per cent to the capacity of the present station."

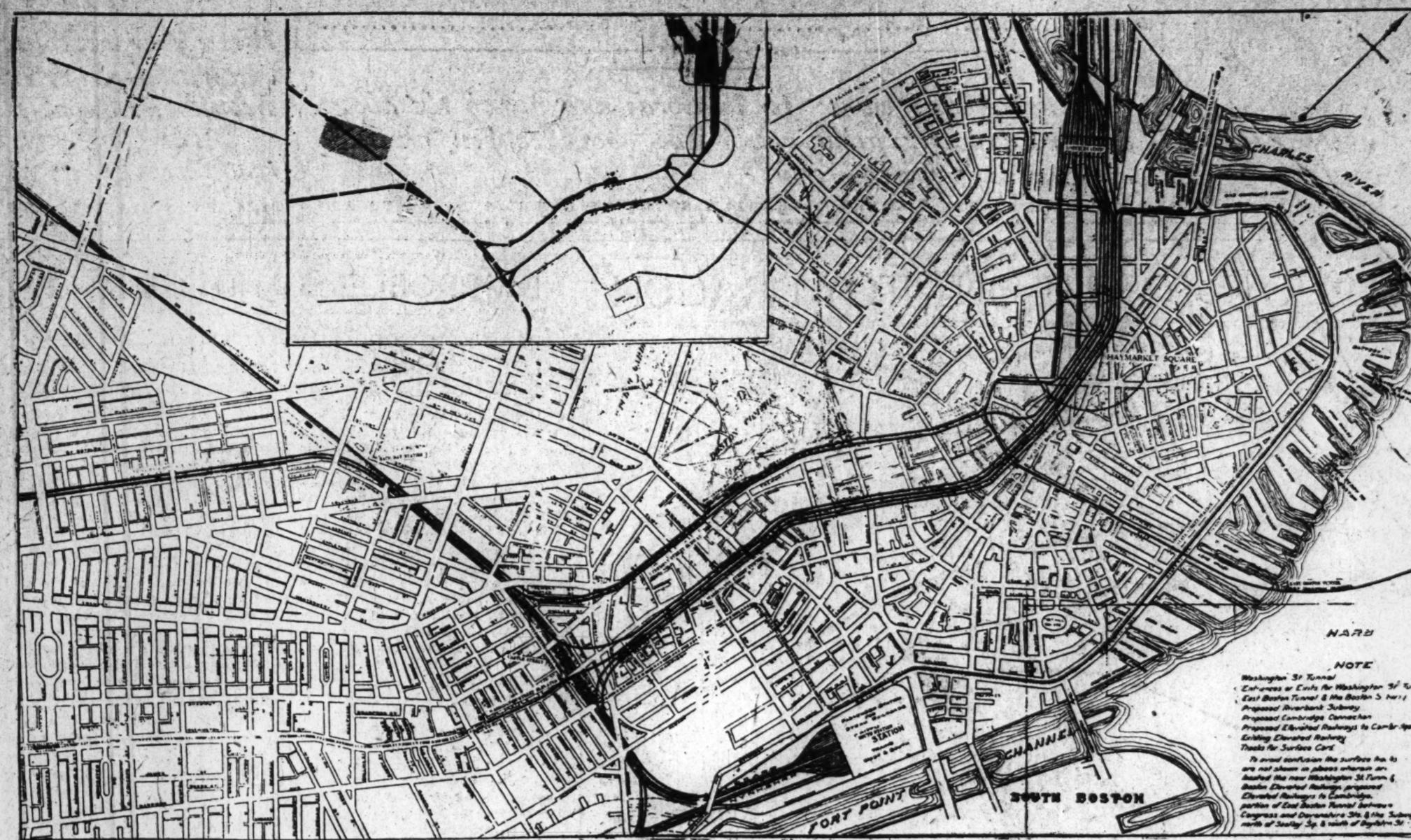
"Altogether 14 tracks if necessary could be obtained through these streets and the center of the blocks terminating or connecting at Haymarket square without substantial overhead damage and without depreciating any of the surrounding property."

"What would be the result of bringing the local and foreign systems under one management and of bringing about a centralized point of operation, and where would that point be?"

"The result would be greatly increased convenience to the people of the metropolitan territory by saving much time and by avoiding transfer in going from one point to any other point in the district. It would bring every station within the district in closer connection with the business, theater and shopping centers of the city proper."

"When looking for a location for centralized operations it is plainly evident

PROPOSED SCHEME OF CENTRALIZATION FOR RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS IN BOSTON



The larger chart shows the various traffic lines converging at Haymarket square. The smaller one gives an idea of how few are the connections necessary to make a unit of the present systems.

TELLS OF RESULTS FROM CONTINUATION SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Business men, scholars, teachers and all those directly or indirectly connected with the Boston continuation school, which ends its first regular term this week, are satisfied with the work done and its results," said W. Stanwood Field, director of the night and continuation schools, today.

"The attendance," he continued, "although somewhat smaller than that during the experimental term last spring, has been more than 25 in each branch.

"It is remarkable how much latent talent and ability the school has brought out, and what a practical benefit it has been to the business houses whose employees are attending. Many pupils have been advanced by their employers as a direct result of their increased value to the firm, and others have been offered better positions elsewhere."

"As an instance, one young man in the shoe and leather school made such an impression on a lecturer by his keen questioning and knowledge of the subject under discussion, that the latter, a member of one of New England's largest leather concerns, went to the lad's employer and asked the privilege of taking him into his employ. When asked what inducements he could offer, he said that he would pay the young man twice the wages he had been receiving, putting him on the road as a salesman, and if he made good, as he gave promise of doing, offer him, at the end of two years, a quarter interest in the business."

Mr. Field added that a number of school teachers are interested in the school and that several have made application to take the shoe and leather and the dry goods courses as a help in the teaching of commercial geography.

The term of 15 weeks in these two courses ends this week, the shoe and leather class on Thursday and the dry goods course on Friday. The course in preparatory salesmen ship will continue until the end of the school year.

MEXICAN FEDERALS WILL DEFEAT REBELS, SAYS GENERAL REYES

PARIS—Victory for the government in the present insurrection in Mexico is regarded certain by Gen. Bernardo Reyes, whose aspiration for the vice-presidency of the republic was followed by his acceptance at the hands of President Diaz of a mission of indefinite duration in Europe.

General Reyes has said that he gave up the governorship of Nueva Leon and left Mexico more than a year ago for the express purpose of preventing the use of his name as a slogan for revolution. He says now that he has no idea of returning home as his doing so might be interpreted as a desire on his part to profit

MERGER OF AUTO COMPANIES HAS \$45,000,000 STOCK

TRENTON, N. J.—With an authorized capital of \$45,000,000 the Studebaker corporation was incorporated in the office of the secretary of state Tuesday.

The corporation formed to purchase the property and assets of the Studebaker Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind., which makes carriages, wagons and automobiles, and the Everett-Metzger-Flanders Company, an automobile concern of Detroit. The purchase involves the acquisition of \$7,447,233 in cash.

The property purchased is to be paid for in stock of the Studebaker corporation at the par value of \$43,998,000, of which \$13,500,000 is to be preferred stock bearing 7 per cent cumulative dividends and \$29,998,000 common stock.

The capital stock of the new concern is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred, with 7 per cent cumulative dividends and \$30,000 common. The incorporators of record are M. Gregg Latimer and John O. Marsh of New York and John R. Turner of Basking Ridge, N. J.

MR. TAFT SIGNS EXPOSITION BILL

WASHINGTON—The bill giving the approval of Congress to the holding of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco was today signed by President Taft with a pen made of California gold.

Afterwards the pen was presented to Acting President R. B. Hale of the exposition company. It will be exhibited at the exposition.

Director of Continuation Schools Says Pupils Have Won Business Promotions



W. STANWOOD FIELD

PRESIDENT TAFT CONGRATULATES McCALL

WASHINGTON—President Taft in a letter written today to Representative McCall (Rep., Mass.), congratulating him on the passage of the reciprocity bill, says:

"This agreement, if it becomes a law, has no political significance. No thought of future political annexation or union was in the minds of the negotiators on either side. Canada is now and will remain a political unit. I sincerely hope that the bill will pass the Senate and become part of our statutes."

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OPPOSE PAYING COST OF WIDER DRAW FOR SPAN IN FORE RIVER

Many citizens of towns in Plymouth and Norfolk counties benefited by the bridge over the Weymouth Fore river between Quincy and Weymouth came to a hearing in the State House today in connection with the proposed widening of the draw to allow the safer passage of large vessels.

Several of the towns object not so much to the widening of the draw as to bearing the expense of the improvement.

They claim that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company alone is to be benefited, that the draw was widened a few years ago upon plans approved by the war department, and that any additional cost of widening should not be assessed on the towns.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company, on the other hand, has offered, so the committee on roads and bridges of the Legislature was informed at the hearing by the city solicitor of Quincy, to pay 50 per cent of the cost of widening.

Under the present law, the cost would be distributed: Quincy, one third; Norfolk county 20 per cent; Old Colony Street Railway Company, 15 per cent; Weymouth, 10 per cent; Hingham, 11 per cent; Cohasset, 6 per cent; Scituate, 2 per cent; Hull, 2 per cent, and Marshfield 1 per cent.

MISS KATZ SAVES MOTHER AT FIRE

Miss Aida Katz of 352 Harrison avenue rescued her mother from a fire early today when their escape by means of the stairway was cut off. She carried her mother through a window in the rear of the house and across a shed to the fire escape of an adjoining building.

The fire occurred in the lodging house on Harrison avenue maintained by Mrs. Mary Katz. It originated on the second floor and caused a loss of about \$500. The firemen aided lodgers to escape.

INDICTED ON VOTE SALE CHARGE

PETERSBURG, Ill.—Twenty voters of Menard county, several of them residents of Petersburg, were indicted by the Menard county grand jury Tuesday on charges of selling their votes in the election last fall.

RECIPROCITY BILL SENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE

Measure Will Be Taken Up for Discussion Before End of Week Is the Expectation at Capital.

PARTY LINES FADING

WASHINGTON—The McCall bill providing for reciprocity with Canada, which was passed by the House by a vote of 221 to 92, was received by the Senate today and referred to the committee on finance, with the President's message regarding it and all papers relating to that subject.

The committee is expected to meet before the end of the week to discuss the measure. It is said that President Taft has asked Mr. Lodge and Mr. Crane to take charge of it and endeavor to obtain favorable action.

It is by no means certain that so large a majority of the Democrats in the Senate will support the bill in the House. Senator Bailey is not satisfied with it. Senator Cummins, taken as representing the progressive Republicans, has voiced his aggressive opposition. A cloture rule, such as hastened the vote in the House, is not possible in the Senate, and reciprocity leaders say that opponents of the measure may get together and filibuster.

President Taft began a special campaign today to smooth the way for the bill in the Senate. His threat of an extra session as the penalty for no action on the bill was again circulated about the Capitol.

There was considerable comment over the fact that the Republican progressives in the House were of widely differing views on the question, according to their votes. Six of the insurgents voted for the bill and 14 against it.

The progressive vote was split in about the same proportion as that of the whole Republican side. Murdock of Kansas was absent.

A majority of the Republicans present voted against the measure, the division being 78 ayes and 87 noes. The Democratic vote was 143 ayes and only 5 noes. A majority of the Republican insurgents present voted for the bill.

The passage of the bill came at the end of a long debate, in which the Democrats only joined occasionally to say

FRENCH SHIPS AT MAINE MEMORIAL

HAVANA—The arrival of the French Atlantic squadron in the Havana harbor just before the battleship Maine memorial exercises began, added to the picturesqueness of the occasion. Its presence was all the more noticeable on account of the absence of American warships.

The exercises were largely attended. All the Cuban and American officials were present, the Cuban government furnishing boats for their accommodation. Vice-President Zayas paid an eloquent tribute to the Maine's men.

CHARLES RIVER DRIVE FROM WATERTOWN TO WEST ROXBURY URGED

Representative Newton Appears Before Metropolitan Affairs Committee in Favor of Seven-Mile Boulevard.

BOSTON OPPOSES

Annual Inspection of All Gas Plants Is Advocated by H. G. Wells of Haverhill and Others.

Petitions for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purchase of land for a boulevard to extend from Watertown to West Roxbury and for legislation to provide for the annual inspection of all gas plants, were heard before the committee of the Legislature at the State House today.

Former Representative E. B. Bishop of Newton appeared before the committee on metropolitan affairs in favor of the plan for a boulevard from the park system along Charles river in Watertown through Watertown, Newton, Brookline and Boston, to connect with the West Roxbury parkway in Boston and the Blue Hill and Stony Brook reservations.

Mr. Bishop explained that it would be possible at this time to secure the land for this boulevard at a much less rate than it can possibly be obtained in the future. It can probably be obtained now for less than its assessed value. One third of the land for the boulevard is already held by the cities and towns interested. The desire of the petitioners is not to have the boulevard at once but to secure the property while it is cheap. There is every prospect that this land will be taken for purposes of speculation in the near future if it is not secured shortly by the park commission.

Others who favored the petition were James D. Colt, R. M. Saltonstall, Selectman Stone of Watertown, Herbert J. Kellaway and Desmond Fitzgerald.

The petition was opposed by Arthur L. Spring for the city of Boston. He pointed out that Boston has expended \$10,000,000 for its own park system, or more than the whole amount expended by the metropolitan park system. Boston has 2400 acres of parks. The metropolitan system contains 10,081 acres, of which 493 are in Boston. There are only 19 miles of parkway now, and this petition proposes to add 7 miles more. Boston's share in the state tax and in the metropolitan assessments has increased from 1897 to 1907 from \$200,000 to \$3,400,000, or 510 per cent. The sinking fund requirements for Boston for these purposes is about \$275,000 a year and Boston cannot afford any increased expenditures for parks.

The committee on public lighting gave a hearing on the petition of Representative H. G. Wells of Haverhill for legislation to provide that gas inspectors shall make inspections of all gas plants at least once a year, including all machinery, the process of manufacture, etc., and shall make such other inspections as may be petitioned for by the mayor of a city or the selectmen of a town. The report of such inspections, with recommendations, shall be filed with the gas commission, who shall make such orders for changes as may be necessary. Representative Wells said his bill is to extend the present system of inspections and make it of some use. He believed that in many cases the gas companies have increased the pressure on their gas mains in order to compel a greater consumption of gas. He read letters from several parties who complained that the pressure was so great as to blow out matches when they tried to light the gas and that their gas bills had increased in spite of careful use and reduced rates.

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Rep. Merrill and ex-Alderman Roche of Haverhill were recorded in favor of the bill.

It was opposed by ex-Atty.-Gen. A. E. Pillsbury for the Massachusetts Gas Companies on the ground that the present inspection is sufficient and the law would be unnecessary, and by Atty. F. E. Dunbar for the Haverhill Gas Company.

U. S. Senator Election

Two propositions for securing an amendment to the United States constitution to provide for popular elections of United States senators were considered at a hearing by the legislative committee on federal relations at the State House today.

Robert Treat Paine of Boston spoke in favor of one plan which is in the form of a bill to memorialize Congress for the submission to the states of such an amendment for ratification by them.

The other plan is to have the Massachusetts state Legislature pass resolutions in favor of calling a constitutional convention to amend the national constitution so as to allow the popular election of United States senators.

Under Mr. Paine's plan the proposed amendment would have to be ratified by three fourths of the states of the Union. He was opposed to the matter going

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

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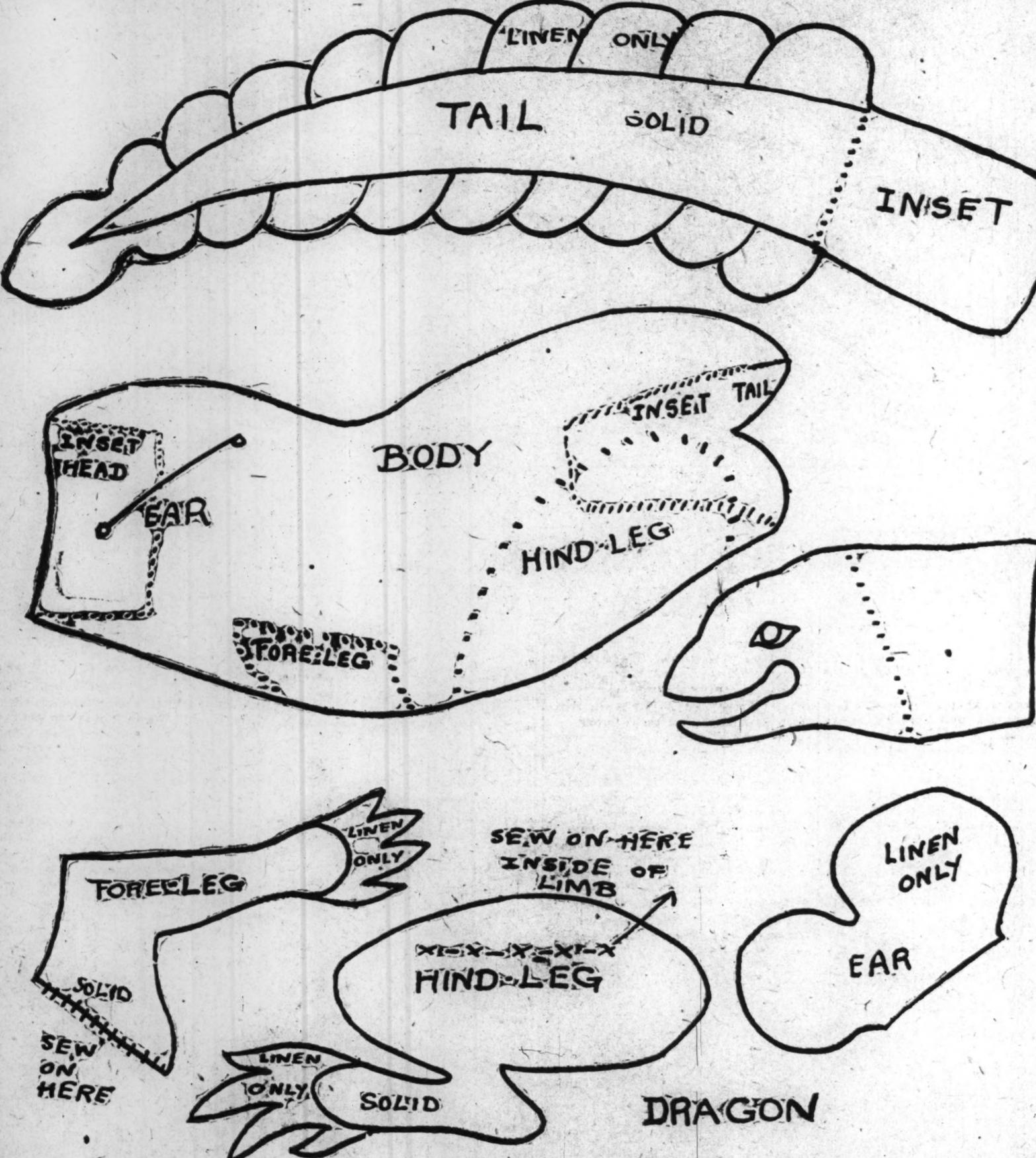
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PATTERN SHOWS HOW TO CUT OUT TOY DRAGON



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By MRS. CONSTANCE ARMFIELD.

LAY the pattern of the limbs and body on white or cream colored linen or on an orange colored linen, and trace twice over, allowing ample turnings. Then lay the patterns on a thick blanket, and cut out to the exact size, four or five thicknesses for the body, and three for the limbs; three also for the head. Two thicknesses are enough for the tail.

Cut the blanket slightly larger than the pattern but mark the linen with an exact pencil or transfer mark; if the linen is a trifle smaller than the stuffing it pinches it up, giving it a rounded appearance.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Fascinating Widow,"
CASTLE SQUARE—"Faust,"
COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess,"
HOLLYWOOD—John Drew in "Smith."
F. KELLOGG'S—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC—"Madame X."
PARK—William H. Crane.
SHUBERT—Sam Bernard.

BOSTON CONCERTS.

THURSDAY—Fenway Court, 3 p. m., piano recital George Proctor; Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., second concert of the Cecilia Society and Boston Symphony Orchestra.
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert; Mrs. Busoni, soprano; Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8:15 p. m., first Hoffman quartet concert.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert; Ferruccio Busoni, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Manon."
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tosca."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"L'Enfant Prodigue."
SUNDAY, 2 p. m.—"Gianni Schicchi."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Girli of the Golden West."

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

John Hunter Sedgwick Tells How Facts Changed an Anecdote in New England History.

A VERY pleasant and useful book was written a few years since by Edwin M. Bacon that has for its title, "The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut," the river being 350 miles from mountain to sea. Indeed the course of Connecticut river might be called, if it has not already been called, 350 miles of history.

In this book, which is excellently well illustrated with photogravures that show the peculiar beauty of the New England landscape by coast and hill, Mr. Bacon among other things tells about some of the French and Indian wars that vexed the infant colonies in New England and sketched over a period extending roughly from 1675 to 1713, when the treaty of Utrecht was signed. It is in discussing an incident of the early troubles that Mr. Bacon brings us to the subject of our paper today.

The reader must know, then, that in consequence of Indian warfare in 1675 in Massachusetts the towns of Northfield and Deerfield had been abandoned and the towns of Hadley, Hadley and Northampton became the frontier and Hadley became the headquarters of the military operations in the Connecticut valley. The town was filled with troops which came from Connecticut, a hundred strong; from Ipswich Captain Appleton came with a company of Bay men; Captain Lothrop had a command of Essex men; Captain Cooper had brought his Springfield men and Captain Moseley of Boston, an old privateer, was present on duty as well.

"And a body of friendly Mohicans under a son of Uncas," made up the quota that was to move against the enemy on this part of the New England border. Mr. Bacon tells us that the headquarters of the officers was at Parson John Russell's house and "perhaps" at the time William Goffe was concealed there. This William Goffe with Edward Whalley had been of the judges that tried Charles I. When Charles II. came to the throne through his restoration by Monk, Goffe and Whalley fled the kingdom, and at the time of our incident were fugitives in New England. It is without dispute that Goffe was then in hiding in New England, but tradition or legend, or both, have made a good deal more of it, and such great pens as Scott, Hawthorne and Cooper have helped to keep alive what can only be called a legend.

In addition to this, Mr. Bacon shows that there is not any more foundation for the tradition of an attack on Hadley on Sept. 1, 1675. The thing nearest resembling authority for such a legend is a statement of Increase Mather in his "History" that on that day the church in Hadley was disturbed by "A sudden and violent alarm which routed them the whole day after," and Mr. Bacon shows that Hutchinson repeats this but makes the "alarm" an "attack." As a matter of fact, Deerfield was attacked and burned on Sept. 1, O. S., but that only accounts for an alarm at Hadley.

If historians and chroniclers could let themselves be mistaken about facts as they were about the part that William Goffe played in the apocryphal battle at Hadley, and if their mistakes could be repeated and incorporated into serious accounts purporting to be narrations of real events, and if these mistakes could be adopted by readers who in their turn might give them added currency through word of mouth, what effect, it may be asked, must be produced by the ladies

and gentlemen that write "historical pic-

tures" upon the opinions and information of their thousands of readers?

It is all very well to plead that if the public did not read about Roger Williams and Washington and Tecumseh and Lincoln and Grant in novels they would never read about them at all, but that process of argument is going to land us in a blind alley. When we consider how an historian today reads through hundreds of letters and despatches to write a line or two with truthfulness about a man, when we consider how he works and sifts, travels and delves, investigates scrupulously and balances impartially, we cannot but admire the superior daring of a novelist who puts Alexander Hamilton into a position that he never occupied for the purpose of uttering words he never thought of. When this ingenious free-lance in history tells us how Cromwell looked the day that he had no toast for his breakfast, we can only envy him his superior means of information. But when the writer of fiction history lightly projects a mass of imaginary events into circulation, when his fellow base history on amusement and make an hour's toy of doing that have changed the economy of nations, we neither admires nor envy, but we simply feel relief that there are other, if not easier ways, of teaching men history.

But Mr. Bacon proceeds to point out to us the results of the investigations of Mr. Sheldon, the Deerfield historian, on the subject, and they may be summed up in the statement that no foundation whatever exists for it. This may spoil one or two very fine pictures, but it arranges the facts in a better way and takes away false impressions. He says that the first mention of the legend is found in Thoma: Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay," which was written some 89 years after the alleged event. In the history the incident is given as taken from Goffe's diary, but Mr. Sheldon says that no such entry is to be found in the diary. Governor Hutchinson relates it as "An anecdote handed down through Governor Leverett's family." Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Bacon both point out that there occurs no mention of the incident in contemporaneous accounts of the Indian wars, yet the legend has reached "the dignity of an accepted fact of history."

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**MR. ROOSEVELT
AND PRESIDENT
PRAISE SCOUTS**

WASHINGTON—Praise for the boy scout movement was expressed by President Taft in an address at the White House to the national council of the Boy Scouts of America Tuesday, and in a letter from Theodore Roosevelt read at dinner of the organization in the evening.

Among the speakers at the dinner were Ambassador Bryce, Gifford Pinchot, Dr. Charles P. Neill of Washington, Daniel C. Beard, Mortimer L. Schiff and John L. Alexander of New York.

"American boyhood should be resourceful and inventive so that the American man of the future may be ready to help in the hour of the nation's need," said Mr. Roosevelt. "American boys should show good manners and the desire to help all who are in trouble or difficulty, and indeed to help the weak at all times. Courtesy is as much the mark of a gentleman as truthfulness and courage, and every American boy should be a gentleman, fearless in defending his own rights and the rights of the weak and scrupulous to inflict no wrong on others."

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Coming Season Promises to Be Greatest in This Line of Racing—Eastern Y. C. Elects Officers.

CLARK GIVES PRIZE

Nineteen hundred and eleven promises to be one of the greatest seasons for ocean yacht racing in the history of New England yachting. No less than four valuable trophies have already been offered for such events and there are possibilities of more being forthcoming before the boats take the water this spring. The latest addition to the list is the Commodore Clark gold cup for an ocean race for schooners from New London to Marblehead, a model of which was the feature of the annual meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club Tuesday night.

This trophy is 10 inches in height and the top is in the form of a Spanish galley. It will become the property of the yachtsman winning it three times.

The old officers of the club were re-elected, and Commodore F. Lewis Clark of Spokane, Wash., will again fly the blue pennant from the schooner Emerald, Vice-Commodore Robert Treat Paine, 2d, of Boston the red pennant from the sloop Humma, and Rear-Commodore Herbert M. Sears of Boston the white pennant from the steamer Hope.

The secretary announced that there were 686 club members and 315 yachts enrolled.

This club will be represented once and a half in the international sonder yacht races at Kiel next June in the second American invasion of German waters. The yacht Sina, owned by Guy Lowell, will be the full representative, while the yacht Bibelot is partly owned by R. W. Emmons, 2d, also of the Eastern. The third member of the American team that will go to Germany is the Beaver, owned by George C. Dabney, et al., of the Beverly Yacht Club.

The ocean race from New London to Marblehead will follow the Harvard and Yale rowing race, and with the Clark cup and another trophy for sloops and yawls it is hoped that a number of the large yachts will round Cape Cod. The annual regatta will follow soon after July 4, and then will come the club cruise through the gulf of Maine to Bar Harbor. A day or two after the finish the large yachts of the fleet will race back to Marblehead for cups offered by Guy Norman.

YALE FIVE BEAT PRINCETON MEN AT BASKETBALL

New Haven Team Wins Hard Game by 23 to 19—Their Third Victory in Four Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's five barely secured a victory in a stubbornly contested basketball game with Princeton Tuesday night, 23 to 19. Yale took the lead, but was headed once in the first half, barely leading, 13 to 12, when the opening period closed.

Yale's slender lead was slightly increased till the game closed. Captain Finnessy returned to the game for Yale. Heath failed at his tries from foul enough to spoil Princeton's chances to win, but succeeded in masking nine of his team's points.

Yale's team play was strengthened by two substitutions in the second period. The victory makes Yale's third in four games and marks Princeton's sixth straight defeat.

PRINCETON.—Reiley, r.f.; Kahler, Pitman, Goodwin, l.f.; r.b.; F. Hughes, Finnessy, c.; B. Hughes, B. Hayes, t.b.; J. T. Hayes, i.b.; J. T. Heath.

Score: Yale 23; Princeton 19. Goals from door, Reiley 2; Goodwin 3; Finnessy 2; Carter, Heath 3; B. Hughes 2; F. Hughes, 1; Pitman, 1; from foul, B. Hayes 9; Heath 3; referee, Phelps of New York; Umpire, Kahler of Worcester. Time, 20m. halves.

CARLISLE TO PLAY HERE.

Graduate Manager William F. Garceon of Harvard has arranged for the Carlisle Indian eleven to play the Harvard varsity football team in the stadium Nov. 11.

MINNESOTA BASKETBALL ON FIRST WESTERN TRIP

MINNEAPOLIS—With high hope of gaining the western conference championship before the season has closed, the University of Minnesota basketball team is now on its' first trip, playing Northwestern at the Patten gymnasium, Chicago, today. Purdue tomorrow, and the University of Chicago Saturday night. Wanless, the fast forward of the Gopher five, was unable to take the trip.

The man who will accompany Coach L.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1911

	At Chicago	At St. Louis	At Detroit	At Cleveland	At Wash'gton	At Phila.	At New York	At Boston	Aboard
Chicago.....	April 18, 17, 18, 19. June 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. June 18, 19, 20, 21. July 1, 4, 5. Aug. 12, Sept. 8, 9.	May 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4. Oct. 6, 7, 8.	May 2, 3, 4, 6. June 28, 29, 30. July 1. Sept. 4, 4, 5.	June 10, 12, 13. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 14, 15, 16, 17. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.
St. Louis.....	April 27, 28, 29, 30. May 29, 30, 30. July 2, Sept. 10. Oct. 2, 3.		April 23, 24, 25. May 27, 28. June 24, 25, 26. July 1, 2, Sept. 10.	April 20, 21, 22. May 3, 4, 4, 5. June 28, 29, July 1. Sept. 7, 8, 9.	June 14, 15, 16, 17. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 10, 12, 13. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.
Detroit.....	April 20, 21, 22. May 7. June 24, 25, 26. Aug. 16, 17, 18.	May 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4. Oct. 6, 7, 8.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. May 7, 8, 9, 10. June 24, 25, 26. Aug. 13, 14.	April 27, 28, 29. May 24, 25, 26. June 27, 28, 29. Sept. 1, 2, 3.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 14, 15, 16, 17. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.
Cleveland.....	April 23, 24, 25. May 7, 8, 9, 10. June 24, 25, 26. Aug. 1, 2, 3.	May 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 4. Oct. 6, 7, 8.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. May 7, 8, 9, 10. June 24, 25, 26. Aug. 13, 14.	April 27, 28, 29. May 24, 25, 26. June 27, 28, 29. Sept. 1, 2, 3.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 14, 15, 16, 17. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 15, 16, 18.	June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 28, 29, 31. Aug. 1. Sept. 23, 25, 26.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 1, 2, 3, 5. July 25, 26, 27. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22.
Washington....	May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 14, 15, 16, 17. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 22, 23, 24, 25. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 13, 15, 16, 17. July 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19.	April 27, 18, 19. May 31. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. May 27, 28, 29, 30. Oct. 5, 6, 7.	April 20, 21, 22, 23. May 27, 28, 29, 30. Oct. 2, 3, 4.
Philadelphia...	May 14, 15, 16, 17. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 17, 18, 19.	May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 22, 23, 24, 25. June 7, 8, 9, 10. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 4, 5, 6, 8. June 28, 29, 30. July 1.	April 29. May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. July 3, 4, 5, 6. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 29, 21, 22, 24. May 23, 24, 25, 26. Aug. 31.	April 29, 21, 22, 24. May 23, 24, 25, 26. Aug. 31.	13 Saturdays. 5 Sundays. July 4, at New York
New York....	May 22, 23, 24, 25. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 12, 13, 14. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 13, 15, 16, 17. July 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19.	April 17, 18, 19. May 31. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. May 27, 28, 29, 30. Oct. 5, 6, 7.	—	—	12 Saturdays. 5 Sundays. May 30 at Wash'ton.
Boston.....	May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 12, 13, 14. Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 22, 23, 24, 25. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 13, 14, 15, 16. July 16, 17, 18, 19. Aug. 21, 22, 23.	May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 21, 22, 23.	April 12, 13, 14, 15. May 27, 28, 29, 30. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	April 17, 18, 19. May 31. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.	May 4, 5, 6, 8. June 19, 20, 21, 22. Oct. 2, 3, 4.	14 Saturdays. Decoration day. Labor day.	13 Saturdays. Decoration day. Labor day.
At Home....	13 Saturdays. 17 Sundays. Conflicting dates. Apr. 30, May 7, June 25, July 2, Aug. 13, Sept. 3, 10; Oct. 7, 8.	12 Saturdays. 13 Sundays. Labor day.	12 Saturdays. 15 Sundays. July 4.	13 Saturdays. Decoration day. July 4.	14 Saturdays. Decoration day. July 4.	13 Saturdays. Decoration day. July 4.	14 Saturdays. June 17. July 4. Labor day.		

CHAMPION TOUCHARD MEETS T. R. PELL IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

AMERICAN CLUBS ADOPT SCHEDULE FOR 1911 SEASON

Chicago Meeting Unanimous for Dates Prepared for President Johnson — No Trades Are Reported.

CHICAGO—Unanimous action regarding the playing dates for the 1911 season of the American Baseball League, as tentatively arranged in a schedule drafted by President Johnson several weeks ago, was taken at the meeting of the club owners and officers of the league Tuesday.

The season will open April 12, with the eastern clubs appearing on eastern fields and the western clubs playing in the West. Chicago will open the season at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis, New York at Philadelphia and Boston at Washington.

Representatives from every city in the league attended the meeting. Not a trade was made, although officers of the Washington and St. Louis clubs offered the playing-through champion. Touchard won by default through a singular proceeding on the part of Wylie C. Grant, the former holder of the title. Touchard was defeating Grant in their match for the semi-final, leading him 6-2, 3-2, and love-30, on Grant's service, when the latter suddenly quit the match. The excuse he gave was that the light was poor and he did not care to play further.

William B. Cragin, Jr., won his place in the only bracket filled in the lower half. He defeated his brother, Arthur S. Cragin, 6-2, 6-3. The summary:

ENTITLED: CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

T. R. Pell defeated A. M. Van der Byl, 6-0, 6-1; G. F. Touchard defeated W. C. Grant, 6-2, 3-3, defaulted; W. B. Cragin, Jr., defeated A. S. Cragin, 6-2, 6-3.

ENTITLED: NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Second Round:

W. H. Connel and G. F. Plumpton defeated R. H. Bell and A. G. Gunther by default; King Smith and A. S. Cragin defeated S. W. Merrihew and F. E. Letson, 6-0, 6-0; F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell, 6-0, 6-0; S. Groesbeck and H. P. Smith, 6-0, 6-2.

ENTITLED: NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

REvised HOCKEY SCHEDULE OUT

Applications will be made to the Inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America by the Boston Athletic Association for a relay championship event at 3120 yards, the distance of the Harvard-Yale race at the annual B. A. A. games in Mechanics' hall. The athletic committee believes such an event will be an incentive for the development of middle distance runners.

The club's application will very likely be acted upon at the meeting of the inter-collegiate association to be held in New York Saturday, Feb. 25. A few years ago Columbia was awarded a two-mile indoor inter-collegiate championship relay event, and as the distance asked for by the Unicorn organization is only 780 yards to a man, it is believed the race will be granted without opposition.

NEW CONTRACTS AND RELEASES

CHICAGO—The following movements of baseball players in the American league were announced Tuesday by President B. B. Johnson:

RELEASED.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

In the book of rules and regulations issued by one of the leading railway systems of America, for the guidance of its train and track men, is found, with frequent iteration, and printed in italic type, these words: "Always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty." The wisdom of emphasizing the observance of such a rule is obvious to all. The element of safety in the work of transporting both passengers and merchandise is the first and foremost consideration. Speed, comfort, convenience—all else, is of less importance than the assurance of safety. A railroad company that would issue instructions to its train men and train dispatchers to "go ahead," without being convinced that there is a clear right of way, would soon lose the confidence of the public. It would have to go out of business by and by.

If such a working rule would work trouble for a corporation, would it serve an individual to any better advantage? Should not the individual, too, "always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty?" Men, too, can be upset and sent to "the scrapheap" by careless handling, when by exercising a proper regard for safe and sane running rules they could go on doing splendid service for the world and for themselves.

Davy Crockett's motto "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is a fine working rule, and for two reasons: First, it tells us to be sure we are right, and, secondly, when we are assured that we are right, then we are to go ahead. One half of it is as essential as the other. The difference between bravery and foolhardiness is very pronounced. One is organized valiancy and the other is reckless indifference. Every man should employ himself as though the safety and welfare of the whole race depended on himself. There are no lives to be wasted. Each one must husband his own welfare and possibilities.

All the world knows that it is better to be safe than sorry. The men who engage in "get rich quick" schemes or in any other lines of endeavor that imperil their welfare are taking risks. In every walk and condition of life the rule should be: "Always take the safe course in case of the least uncertainty."

DREAMING.
He fell heir to a million
But, alas! lost every "red"
Before the rosy morn appeared
By falling out of bed.

FROM every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs." The world does not expect as much from every man as it does from every other man. A little is much from some, and much is little from others. But what the world has a right to expect is the best he can do from every man.

And if you cannot do the best,
Then do the best you can,
For that's the best 'twas ever done
By any mortal man.

The man of education, of wealth, or of other resources of power must necessarily do more than others having less opportunity for performing good deeds. It is a mistake to think that our gifts, or our money and property belong exclusively to ourselves. How absurd it would be for the artist to paint pictures only for his own amusement and delight and refuse to allow any of them to be hung on any other but the walls of his own home. How equally strange for the poet to refuse to let the rest of the world hear or read any of his verses. Some men paint the pictures for the world, some write the songs for the world, some make the discoveries for the world, some must make the money for the world. It is their privilege to do so and it is their duty to use this privilege for the welfare of all.

COULD the other fellow have your job and could you just have his, then everything would surely be lots better than it is for you can see his task would be, to you, so light and small, that things he thinks are pretty hard, you would not mind at all. And on the other hand he knows that he could do it well and never care to shirk. In short, 'twould be lots better, all around, you must allow, if each of you could do the task the other's doing now. The poet says: "Tis distance leads enchantment to the view." Maybe your neighbor's task that seems so simple, now, to you, and yours that now appears to him so small and easy, quite, would don a more important phase.

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when viewed at closer sight. The better plan would be for each to do his task in hand, the very best that he knows how, nor seek to understand another's work; nor—more than all—his own endeavor rob by thinking how he'd do, had he the other fellow's job.

Each in his own allotted sphere must do something for the others. And it seems to have been so planned that each one has it in his power to do some one thing a little better than can the others around him. It may be a large task, or it may be a small one, but there is something for him to do. Says the squirrel to the mountain, in Emerson's "Fable": "Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;

If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

It is the privilege of every one to serve his fellows in some way. We are not asked to do everything, but we are not fulfilling our purposes in life if we do not do something, and perhaps do it better than anybody else could do it.

LAW TO STOP SIDEWALK SALES.

NEW YORK.—The board of aldermen has unanimously passed an ordinance, which now goes to Mayor Gaynor, prohibiting the sale of theater tickets on the sidewalk in front of theaters, having received an opinion from the corporation counsel that the measure would be upheld by the courts.

TRANSPORTATION HELP TO NEW YORK

Development of Great State Due Largely to Progress in Shipping Methods—Erie Canal Strongly Opposed at First.

NO other question probably exceeds in importance in New York state at the present time that of transportation, both of people and of freight. The construction of the barge canal system is a stupendous undertaking. It involves the improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, and extends across the state from the Hudson river at Troy west to Lake Erie at Buffalo; from Troy north to Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from Three River Point near Oneida lake north to Lake Ontario at Oswego. About three-quarters of the work is now under contract, amounting to \$67,639,651. The distance covered is over 400 miles.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are being expended in railway improvement, the construction of tunnels and bridges and the building of great terminals, principally in New York city.

It is interesting to note the opposition to the Erie canal project in the first years of the administration of Governor Clinton, who was largely instrumental in advancing the enterprise. It was called "Clinton's ditch," and men prophesied that it would bankrupt the state.

In the first quarter of the century much of the state was practically valueless for want of available markets. Lumber was rafted down the streams to tide-water, and grain was carried in cheap boats called "arks," but the expense was heavy, and often the grain spoiled on the way. Butter, wool, and other products were frequently hauled 200 or even 300 miles over the rough roads to Albany or New York, and the expense of this long journey left very small margins for the producer.

When the main canal was nearing its completion, Governor Clinton proposed and the Legislature authorized the construction of numerous branches which should reach other sections of the state. In the autumn of 1825 the Erie canal was so far completed that on Oct. 26 the waters of Lake Erie were admitted, and the first fleet of boats left Buffalo for New York, the departure being the occasion of a grand celebration. There was no telegraph to announce the event, but the news reached New York in 1 hour and 20 minutes by the successive discharges of cannon placed along the canal and the Hudson river.

The cost of the canal, \$9,000,000, seemed then a vast sum, says Prentiss in his "History of New York," but its completion easily added four times that amount to the value of real property in the state. Remembering that there was not then, nor for many years thereafter, a railroad in the country, it is almost impossible to estimate the great importance of an assured water route from Buffalo to New York city—from Lake Erie to the Atlantic—with lateral canals penetrating to almost every part of the state. Its completion created towns where none had existed. It brought within reach of the seaboard markets whole counties from which hardly a wagon load of produce had ever been carried. In return for the products of the state, the wares of eastern manufacturers began to find their way into the most distant settlements.

From that time to the present the industrial progress of the Empire state and the commercial advance of New York city have been remarkable. The metropolis has averaged a net gain of over 100,000 in population each year in the past decade, and has reached a total of 4,766,883 people; making it the second city in size in the world.

When Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson river, no idea of the empire to which this was the gateway had probably ever come to him. No voyager had as yet comprehended the vast area of the American continent, and as Prentiss says, doubtless, any one of them would have bartered all his discoveries for a narrow channel to the Pacific. To Hudson this appeared to be the long-sought-for passage. He sailed up the river till its fresher waters showed him

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST

Hartford Saxony Rugs

Much below regular prices

Chandler & Co. have just received a large assortment of the discontinued patterns of the famous Hartford Saxony rugs. They are to be sold at about wholesale prices.

Saxony Rugs are always sold at a fixed price, but owing to this large purchase Chandler & Co. were able to make arrangements with a Hartford Agent to advertise and sell these rugs at much less than the regular retail price. Hartford Saxony Rugs are the foremost and most durable of all American-made rugs. They are heavy with a rich deep pile, in true reproductions of the finest Oriental designs.

Among the discontinued patterns are rich Persian Gorenian Designs, Antique Mahal Patterns, the old Oriental Feraghan Designs, two-tone green and tobacco brown colorings. Camels Hair Designs, old Bokhara browns, Daghestan Patterns in antique colorings, and numerous other beautiful Patterns, making a large assortment from which to choose.

Hartford Saxony Rugs 9x12.....	50.00	35.00
Hartford Saxony Rugs 8x10.6.....	47.50	32.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 6x9.....	32.50	22.75
Hartford Saxony Rugs 4.6x7.6.....	20.00	14.75
Hartford Saxony Rugs 8x6.....	10.00	5.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 3x3.8.....	9.00	5.50
Hartford Saxony Rugs 2.8x4.6.....	5.75	3.75

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Beautiful Robes, Tunics and Overdresses in splendor never before shown by Chandler & Co. Reception, Theatrical and Court Robes designed by Paquin, Doucet, Agnes, Poiret, Callot Soeurs, etc., of Beaded Net, Bullion and Tinsel, Real Lace, Chiffon and Marquisette.

Magnificent Dresses, Gowns, Costumes, Evening Wraps, Suits, Waists, Furs. Many of them Models from the great Paris houses of Paquin, Doucet, Worth, Agnes, Callot Soeurs, etc.

The entire purchase now on sale by Chandler & Co. at from

40% to 60%
Of the Regular Values

To complete an occasion of so much importance, Chandler & Co. have supplemented any incomplete lines by purchases from their own importers of their richest merchandise, which they have been able to secure at prices to correspond with the Eastman purchase.

The entire stock of this beautiful merchandise to be closed out this week.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The motive power department of the southern division, Boston & Maine, has received from the Concord shops several double-ended mogul engines, which are being placed on hard local runs on account of their power and ability to make quick station stops.

For the New England Association of Gas Engineers en route to Providence and return Thursday the New Haven will provide special service from South station.

Boston & Albany handled into Beacon yard Tuesday evening a rush train of California fruit, delivered to the Boston & Maine's fruit sheds for unloading.

Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central, at Portland, Me., arrived at North station this morning on business.

The Boston & Albany is preparing for heavy business from the steamship Ivernia due at East Boston docks Thursday.

The Adams Express Company received at South station Tuesday on its special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads a shipmeat of western draft horses from Pittsburgh yards consigned to Boston and Brockton markets.

BISHOP ANDERSON BELIEVES IN TODAY

PENNINGTON, N. J.—Bishop William S. Anderson of Tennessee addressed the students of Pennington Seminary at a special service Tuesday afternoon.

He said that this was the day of golden opportunity for young men with perseverance, grit and determination.

"Lay the foundation for the future by each day pushing out and broadening your field of usefulness," was his advice.

Among the largest cities of New York state are Albany, Buffalo, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica and Yonkers.

Albany, the capital, was founded by the Dutch in 1624, and is thus one of the oldest European settlements in the United States, dating 16 years after that of Jamestown, Va. The British changed its name in 1694 from Beaverwyck to Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany. The city has today a population of over 100,000. The cap-

ital was decorated at immense expense and contains a number of notable paintings. The state's motto is "Excelsior" and its flower the rose.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Maj. K. Morton, ordnance department, will make not to exceed two visits per month during March, April and May, to the works of the Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, Conn., and not to exceed three visits per month during the same period to works of the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., to inspect material.

First Lieut. W. H. Westmoreland, eleventh cavalry, to Hot Springs for observation.

Capt. L. F. Kelbourne, twenty-sixth infantry, detailed for recruiting service Columbia barracks, O., relieving Capt. E. A. Roche, twenty-sixth infantry.

Orders Feb. 11 relating to First Lieut. S. Norman, medical reserves, revoked.

Navy Orders.

Paymaster E. C. Gudger, detached duty Idaho, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster F. R. Holt, detached duty naval stations, San Juan and Culebra, P. R., to duty the Idaho.

Paymaster W. R. Bowne, detached duty as assistant to the general store keeper, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk I. T. Van Patten, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval station, San Juan, P. R.

Paymaster's Clerk C. E. Beatty, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval station, San Juan, P. R., revoked.

Paymaster M. R. Goldborough, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty naval station, San Juan, P. R.

Paymaster's Clerk W. N. Dunlap, appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty Idaho, revoked.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. W. Townsend to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., as assistant to the

mass meeting of the student body was held at Radcliffe College Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of forming a club to include all the religious and philanthropic work at the college.

The need for such consolidation has long been felt and in January the Christian Association, the Emmanuel Club and the College Settlement Chapter disbanded that they might reunite in one large association.

Miss Alice King was appointed temporary chairman at the Tuesday meeting and Miss Miriam Hills temporary secretary, and these two officers are to appoint a committee to frame a constitution.

Another mass meeting will be called later in the week to vote on the constitution and to make further plans of organization.

Miss Ethel Arens of Newburyport and Miss Emily Sibley of Cambridge are giving a reception and tea at Grace Elliot hall this afternoon to the girls of the college.

The basketball team played against Sargent school Tuesday afternoon and lost, 24 to 4.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

REVERE. Miss Josephine Kenney, supervisor of the City Point reading room, will speak at the mothers' meeting in the Bradstreet avenue school hall Thursday afternoon. The school orchestra, with Miss Margaret Magoley director, will play. Miss M. T. Roman, school principal, will preside. At the social hour, Miss Winnie Davison, Miss Alice Strout, Miss Mary Hewes and Miss Georgia Becker, teachers, will have charge.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade in the town hall, Thursday evening, the speakers will be E. A. Filene, R. Wells, J. C. Cobb of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; R. S. Bauer, president of Lynn board; A. B. Carberry, president of Everett board; Representative Hugh M. McKay and Roscoe Walsworth, chairman of the selectmen and others.

WAKEFIELD. Mrs. Maude Burlington Booth will give the final lecture in the Sweeter course at the town hall this evening.

Mrs. Alma Parker, Woman's Relief Corps president, has appointed this reception committee for the twenty-fifth anniversary: Mesdames Dunbar (chairman), Giles, Dearborn, Aborn, Nichols, Shepard, Crosby, Warren, Harris, Atherton, Coon, Travis, Townley, Towle, Burie, Lucas, Greene, Deming, Bumpus, Hawkes, Cheney, Walton, Eaton, Hartshorne, Seaver, Hawks.

STONEHAM. Ladies Circle of the Unitarian church will hold an all-day meeting Thursday with Mrs. L. L. Gerry of 20 Gerry street.

Stoneham Lodge, K. of P., will receive a visit from A. C. Moody lodge of Lynn tonight, and the first rank will be worked. The Lynn lodge will bring the traveling book of records.

Board of registrars of voters will meet in the selectmen's room Thursday night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

WINTHROP. Commodore David M. Wisely has appointed the following committee for the annual ball of the yacht club Thursday evening: Joseph Devereaux, Edwin Bray, George Pinto, Howard Wheeler and others.

The Point Shirley Sewing Circle will meet this week with Mrs. Seville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen of Wave Avenue will entertain the Friday Evening Club at its meeting this week.

WINCHESTER. The Mothers' Association meets in the high school assembly hall this afternoon. Mrs. Ada W. Tillingshast of the Emery art school will talk upon "The Enjoyment of Pictures."

Exposition mission study class of First Congregational church met in the vestry Tuesday evening.

Chas. F. Maxwell has bought a lot on the northerly side of Bacon street, containing about 11,000 square feet.

CHELSEA. Atwood and McManus Employees Association will hold its annual reunion and party this evening.

At the song recital in Henry building this evening selections will be given by Miss May Florence McNeish, soprano; Miss Mary Shackford, violinist, and Edward Bowers, baritone.

Theodore Winthrop camp, S. of V., will hold its annual military ball this evening.

BROOKLINE. Miss Jean O. Christie, who graduated last year from the Brookline high school will return in May from Tarsus, Turkey, where her parents are missionaries, to take her examinations for Wellesley.

Mrs. H. H. Bemis of Chestnut Hill will have charge of the flower table at the fair in aid of the Episcopal City Missions to be held in Trinity church, Boston.

QUINCY. The First Presbyterian church will hold a dedication dinner in the vestry Thursday evening. Among those who will be present are the Rev. James Todd, D. D., of South Boston and the Rev. N. J. Sprout of Newport, former pastor.

The Fragment Society of the First Unitarian church meets in the chapel this afternoon to make arrangements for a sale March 8.

LEOMINSTER. The school committee has voted to pay Rev. William A. Sparks at the rate of \$1000 the year for the time he substituted as a teacher of mathematics at the high school.

The Boy Scouts of the Unitarian church are taking Saturday tramps to different hills and other sections to study woodcraft.

READING. The young ladies of the "King's Herds" will hold a fair and entertainment in the Old South Methodist Episcopal church this evening.

North Reading grange will observe "Washington night" tonight, and C. M. Cox of Melrose will give a lecture on "The Future of New England Farming."

ROCKLAND. Hartnett, G. A. R. Association has elected: President, Henry Damon; vice-president, Charles H. Lane; clerk, Francis T. Sheldon; treasurer, John T. Hobart.

The annual reunion of Abington, Rockland and Whitman G. A. R. posts will be held in Grand Army hall here Feb. 24.

RANDOLPH. The Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in the Stearns hall Feb. 23.

FITCHBURG.

The Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company are considering a proposed power transmitting line from the power house on Water street to Whalom park. At present the power is transmitted over two and one half miles. The new line will be "across lots" and be only a mile long.

The trustees of the public library have made up the books and arts committee as follows: On books, Henry A. Willis, Ezra S. Stearns, Joseph G. Edgerly, D. Murray Travis and Herbert L. Wallace; arts, Dr. Frederick H. Thompson, Herbert L. Wallace and Alva Crocker.

BEVERLY.

Tonight the annual Republican Club dinner will be held in the city hall and on Washington's birthday the Ballou Club will give its annual ball there. The Lothrop Club has the hall for a party in aid of its scholarship fund Feb. 27. On March 12 a rally of the Bible students will be held at the hall and the high school has been given it for March 22, 23 and 24 for its annual play but the decision of the authorities that no scenario can be used may cause a change.

The Jubilee Yacht Club will start its racing season June 17 this year instead of on Memorial day as in past seasons.

MELROSE.

The Deliberative Assembly will hold the second debate on the changes to the city charter at Hawthorne hall Saturday evening, the subject being "That the total elimination of party and ward lines should be an essential part of the new city charter." The affirmative speakers will be Charles G. Schaefer and Alfred H. Colby, and the negative, former Mayor Levi S. Gould and John Dike. Councilman Timothy J. Buckley of Boston will also speak.

A special bowling tournament has been arranged for the Melrose Club on Washington's birthday, with eight prizes. The annual monthly roll off will be held the previous evening.

BROCKTON.

The Progressive Chautauqua Circle holds a missionary tea this afternoon in the parish hall of St. Paul's Episcopal church and Mrs. O. W. Charles of Pembroke, historian of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., gives an address on "The Colonial Mothers; the Ladies of Their Time."

Mrs. Robert L. Tinkham will entertain ladies interested in art Thursday at her home on West Elm street. Mrs. Marie A. Moore of Boston will talk on "Jewels and Gems, Ancient and Modern."

Mississitit Lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a ladies' night Feb. 23.

NEWTON.

Ladies of the Newton Club are holding a party at the clubhouse this afternoon. Those assisting are Mrs. Charles A. Daniels, Mrs. A. D. Salinger, Mrs. Albert M. Lyon, Mrs. William H. Rogers, Mrs. George F. Malcolm.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston will speak before the Auburndale Brotherhood in the Auburndale Congregational church this evening.

Lend-a-Hand Society of Newtonville Universalist church is to present "Highways of Harvard" in the church parlors this evening.

LEXINGTON.

The annual sunlight party of George G. Meade W. R. C. '97 will be held in the town hall Feb. 22 in the afternoon.

ARLINGTON.

Bethel Lodge 12, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening in Odd Fellows hall. The new officers are: Noble grand, John A. Lindsay; vice-grand, Edmund L. Curtis; recording secretary, Charles S. Richardson, financial secretary, Charles W. Bunker; treasurer, Nathaniel E. Whittier; custodian, Everett S. Chapman; warden, William A. Finley; chaplain, George A. Sawyer; R. S. S. William M. Peppard; L. S. S. Alfred E. Bowie; R. S. N. G. Oman E. Bennett; L. S. N. G. Willis B. Hallbrook; R. S. V. G. William A. Prince; L. S. V. G. Ernest Williamson; inside guard, Fred P. Connor; outside guard, William Gratto; S. P. G. James Hay; pianist, Samuel Pugh; trustee, Lucius A. Austin.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

"The Ninety-first Psalm" will be given Sunday evening at the Union Congregational church by the choir. Dr. Waldo Hayward of Plymouth will be the soloist.

The postponed meeting of the Board of Trade will be held this evening in Grand Army hall and the committee appointed to look up the post card hints send in to President Cleveland A. Chandler, will be expected to report. The meeting will be the last before the March meeting and the articles in the town warrant will come up for discussion.

MIDDLEBORO.

An examination for the position of fourth postmaster at West Bridgewater will be held in this town Saturday.

The high school membership is the largest in its history, 182 students registering there during January.

A concert in the citizens course will be held at the town hall this evening.

HANOVER.

The citizens caucus for the nomination of candidates for town officers will be held in the town hall Friday evening.

Plans for the baseball team which the South Hanover Athletic Association will put into the field this season are well under way. The association will hold a fair early in the spring.

NEEDHAM.

Mrs. Thomas Wenham entertained the Needham Heights W. C. T. U. Tuesday evening.

The selectmen will draw up the warrant for the town meeting this evening and submit it to the finance committee for consideration.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The annual sunlight party of George G. Meade W. R. C. '97 will be held in the town hall Feb. 22 in the afternoon.

WEYMOUTH.

Samuel T. Ware has purchased the Sophie T. Parker homestead on Pond street and taken possession.

MEXICAN FEDERALS WILL DEFEAT REBELS, SAYS GENERAL REYES

(Continued from Page One.)

politically by the present political chaos in Mexico.

"The mountainous regions in the north of Mexico are practically impregnable retreats for revolutionists," said the general. "I believe one of the surest means of ending the rebellion would be for the United States to insist upon stricter neutrality by strengthening her military forces on the frontier and so preventing insurgent bands from taking refuge in Texas when pursued by the federal forces."

On the matter of obligatory military service General Reyes said, that in his forthcoming report to President Diaz he would recommend obligatory service for two years with no possibility for the richer classes to hire substitutes, as has been the practice in Spain. The greatest difficulty he had found was the refusal of the educated and more prosperous classes to mingle with the poorer.

To meet this situation the general will propose three divisions for the army. The first division will be recruited from a military academy designed for the sons of wealthy parents. The second will come from a school especially organized for the middle classes, and the third division will provide a general barracks for the masses.

The first and second groups, which will support their own establishments, will spend four years as reservists. The third will serve eight years in this capacity. General Reyes thinks the hope of Mexico's future lies in the Mestizo race, of which he said today that President Diaz was a noble example.

Dr. Jose Limantour, Mexican minister of finance, will probably leave here shortly for New York on his way to Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex.—General Navarro and his 1000 federal troops from Chihuahua are garrisoned today in Juarez, having arrived from the south Tuesday evening.

The trip of 12 days was made by train without the firing of a shot or sighting the revolutionists. General Navarro was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts which had been blown up by insurrectionists.

WATERTOWN. "Abraham Lincoln" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. George W. Cutler before the Unitarian Club this evening.

HOLBROOK. The arrival is said to mark the end of the Juarez campaign. General Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here.

BRAINTREE.

Men's Club of South Methodist Episcopal church met Tuesday evening. Following a dinner John E. O'Brien of Wakefield gave a talk on "Personal Experiences as a Traveling Salesman in Dixie Land."

SPICE PLANT FOR SPOKANE. SPOKANE—A plant for the manufacture and wholesale distribution of "Spice

GARLAND.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in the Stearns hall Feb. 23.

RANDOLPH.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in the Stearns hall Feb. 23.

CONTINUATION OF OUR SALE OF \$100,000 WORTH HIGHEST GRADE FURS

At 33 1/3% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

These Furs are from the most prominent Fifth Ave., New York, importing and manufacturing furrier (whose name we are not allowed to use), but who supplies us each year with the best of our finest quality Furs

This is the most important Fur Sale in Boston, and those who contemplate buying furs for present wear or to put away for next winter, should take advantage of these great values.

AUTO COATS			WOMEN'S FUR COATS			WOMEN'S FUR COATS			WOMEN'S FUR-LINED COATS		
	Worth	Price		Worth	Price		Worth	Price		Worth	Price
Muskat Lined Coats (Men's)	150.00	100.00	2 Alaska Seal Coats	1300.00	650.00	1 Imported Caracul Coat	700.00	400.00	1 Siberian Squirrel Lined Coat	275.00	150.00
Muskat Lined Coats (Men's)	125.00	75.00	4 Hudson Seal Coats	125.00	80.00	1 Mink Coat, fine skins	600.00	300.00	1 Natural Fox Lined Coat	250.00	125.00
Men's Dog Coats	40.00	15.00	2 Near Seal Coats	125.00	85.00	1 Broadtail Persian Coat	100.00	60.00	2 Muskrat Lined Coats	250.00	125.00
Raccoon Coats	135.00	85.00	1 Mink Lined Coat	400.00	60.00	3 Persian Coats	365.00	225.00	1 Squirrel Lined Coat	250.00	125.00
Raccoon Lined Coats	150.00	85.00	2 Fine Caracul Coats	265.00	175.00	7 Black Pony Coats	150.00	100.00	1 Nutria Lined Coat	150.00	85.00
Black Pony Coats	85.00	55.00	1 Fancy Caracul Coat	300.00	135.00	3 Black Pony Coats	125.00	90.00	1 Squirrel Lined Coat	125.00	85.00
Alaska Seal Coats	1500.00	850.00	1 Caracul Coat	125.00	75.00	3 Black Pony Coats	65.00	42.50	1 White Coney Coat	225.00	137.50
Alaska Seal Coats	1200.00	750.00	1 Caracul Coat	125.00	75.00						

Women's Fur Sets, Scarfs and Muffs

FROM THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

Reference Room Offers Great Resources for the Public Use—By Sam Walter Foss.

It has long been the conviction of this Alcove that the resources of the reference room of a public library are almost unknown to the reading public. If these resources were known, the room, instead of being empty or containing two or three investigators, would be thronged and overflowed.

As far as the matter of facts, figures, statistics and all kinds of information are concerned, the reference room can furnish an education to all who know how, or will take the pains to learn how, to use its material.

A very practical lecture upon "How to Use a Reference Room" has just been given before the Somerville teachers by Miss Mary S. Woodman, school librarian, who is delivering to the teachers a series of lectures on the "Resources of the Public Library and How to Use Them."

It is a matter of happy omen that the teachers are eager to learn these facts. They will communicate the information they receive to the scholars, and it is hoped that the influence of one reference room, at least, may be increased many fold. What applies to one reference room will largely apply to another, and perhaps some of the ideas of Miss Woodman, if set down in this Alcove, may be the means of doing much good in other localities.

Before giving any hints of her own, Miss Woodman calls attention to the "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books" by Alice Bertha Kroeger. This book in itself is an invaluable one, and if no other help to the knowledge of a reference room can be procured this work should start the earnest inquirer in the right direction.

It is very natural to begin with the dictionaries. It is difficult for one to tell which is the best dictionary, but there is magic in the name of Webster. Like the Old Farmer's Almanac, Webster's Dictionary has become a great tradition. Webster's New International Dictionary is certainly a work of great value, and whatever other dictionary is thrust upon people most of them demand Webster.

The Century Dictionary is a great work, and now that the two supplementary volumes are published it is, just at present, the most modern of all dictionaries.

The Standard is in two volumes, encyclopedic in character, giving fuller explanation of things than is usual in a dictionary, and it contains some words not to be found in other dictionaries.

Murray's Dictionary, which has been in the process of publication for many years, and is not yet completed, is intended to be the definitive dictionary of the English language. It aims to give a complete account of every English word in use during the last 700 years; it is a dictionary for students and for specialists in philology.

In addition to these dictionaries, every well-equipped reference room has French, German, Scottish, Dutch, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Esperanto dictionaries. There are also dictionaries of art, sciences, music, chemistry, electricity, mechanics, besides the thesaurus and rhyming dictionary. There is also a dictionary of slang and colloquial English, both of which would better not be offered to the juveniles.

The subject of encyclopedias is one about which every librarian is consulted. Miss Woodman finds that the New International is the best for reference.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS

American pupils should take advantage of the present time of peace.
MR. A. J. GOODRICH,
Address, 1 Square St. Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano playing are indefinite accomplishments within the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. As Americans expect to make American careers they should study theory in English.

THE DR. REINKE METHOD OF SINGING
HOWELL SCHOOL OF LYRIC AND DRAMATIC ART
Caroline Woods-Howell, Director
35 Huntington ave., Boston.
515 Main st., Worcester.
At Boston Studio, Tues., Fri., Satur.
At Worcester Studio, Mon., Wed., Th.

CLARA TIPPETT
Teacher of Singing
312 Pierce bldg., Boston.
PORTLAND, ME., WEDNESDAYS.
GRACE M. MORSE, Assistant
Home address,
12 Phillips st., Watertown, Mass.

THEODORE SCHROEDER
VOICE CULTURE
From First Recitals to Artistic Studio—Washington Chambers, Boston. Write for prospectus.

Willard Flint
Eminent authority on Voice Training and Interpretation. Nearly 20 years experience divided between teaching and singing with the best choral societies in the country. Studio, 160 Boylston St., Boston.

EARL CARTWRIGHT
BARITONE
Studio: LANG STUDIOS, Boston
Management Walter R. Anderson, 8 West 38th St., New York City.

ARTHUR THAYER,
TEACHER OF SINGING,
NO. 2 FIFTH BUILDING.

The Americana covers much the same ground, and is fuller on scientific subjects.

The Britannica is really a great work. It is the only encyclopedia that makes pretension to literary merit. It devotes, however, a disproportionate amount of space to British subjects and not enough to American; but in the new edition of the Britannica it is claimed that this defect has been remedied. The work is dedicated to his majesty, King George V., and to President William H. Taft. In this way the publishers intend to show their purpose to make the New Britannica universal and not insular. It is claimed to be a good American encyclopedia. It is not popular, however, with children.

Nelson's loose-leaved encyclopedia is concise and practical. By the insertion of loose leaves from time to time it keeps up to date. Champlin's various young folks encyclopedias are especially useful for school children.

There are few, unless they have made a special study of the subject, who realize the vast amount of information to be found in the year books and almanacs. The World Almanac is a wonderful publication. Information can be found in this work that the reference librarian, frequently, can find nowhere else. So full of information is this publication that if one were to be thrown upon a desert island with only 10 books, he, perhaps, could do better by to select the World Almanac as one.

The Statesman's year book is an English publication and covers more ground with less detail than the World Almanac. It gives 350 pages to the British empire, 290 to the United States and 750 to other countries.

Whittaker's Almanac does for Great Britain and her colonies what the World Almanac does for America.

The American year book is a record of events and progress for the previous 12 months under the heads of history and law, government and administration, economic and social questions, industries and occupations, science and engineering. It is the aim of every progressive library to contain all the sets of magazines mentioned in these indexes.

Of course, it would be irksome to continue this list, as it could be done almost indefinitely. Public documents, the most unread books ever published, are yet full of information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. There are encyclopedias of religion and ethics, there are encyclopedias of social reform, dictionaries of political economy, various manuals of parliamentary law (now much sought for by members of women's clubs). There are encyclopedias of natural history, chemistry, electricity, in fact all departments of human thought have their encyclopedias and compendiums.

The storehouse of information in every reference room is immense. If the teachers of the country would learn how to draw upon this storehouse and teach their pupils to do the same the cause of national education would be immensely enhanced. All good school librarians, and all good reference librarians are not only ready to throw this storehouse open to the public, but are eager to do so.

HAVERHILL PATRONS
OF BOSTON & MAINE
ASK BETTER SERVICE

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Backed by the Haverhill Board of Trade local patrons of the Boston & Maine railroad are seeking more adequate accommodation to and from Boston.

A three-track road from Boston to, aid suburban traffic and let the fast trains through, is urged.

A train leaving Haverhill at 7:53 a.m. is on time until it reaches Wakefield, where it is held up by locals and arrives Boston late, it is claimed. Haverhill people have sought unsuccessfully to have this train leave a few minutes earlier. Shoe salesmen in Haverhill who go to Brockton and others who desire to leave South station about 9 o'clock, had to wait with the 7:53 train late.

Express trains run in the middle of the day when few of the regular patrons are traveling, it is charged. There are 27 trains to Boston and 28 from here each day, which would seem sufficient, but the schedule does not meet approval.

Leaving Boston at night is an express at 4:30 o'clock and a train at 5:15 o'clock, which reach Haverhill in an hour. Haverhill patrons want a train which would arrive about 6 o'clock. There was a train at 4:55 o'clock out of Boston, but it was taken off.

MUSIC AT UNION CHURCH.
Under the auspices of the Woman's Association of Union church, corner Cambridge and Brattle street, the Harvard quartet, assisted by Ada M. Phillips, entertained a large audience last evening with a well-chosen musical program. Following is the program: "Call to Arms," Hosmer, quartet; "Atkinson's Tavern," Mrs. Phillips; "The Mighty Ballad," quartet; "The Littlest Girl," Davis, Mrs. Phillips; "The Heart of a Sailor," Adams, W. B. Phillips; "Recollection," Scott, quartet; selected reading, Mrs. Phillips; "His Picture of Her," Warren, Lester Barlett; "Evening Song," Loring, quartet.

PRICE FOR TRANSLATION.

Student—I want a pony on Horace. Bookseller—Here you are, sir.

Student—Is this a free translation? Bookseller—No; these handy literals come at 50 cents each.—Toledo Blade.

SENTIMENT LACKING!

The Sentimental One—the beautiful beach was covered with shells this morning.

The Practical One—Yes, it's a shame to allow them to eat peanuts down there.—Spokane Chronicle.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINERS

RIDLEY SISTERS' TRIO:
Beatrice Ridley, violin, 11 Wareham st.; RULARK A.Y.
Alice Ridley, piano, CHELSEA, MASS.
Summer hotel work desired.

The Bostonia Orchestra—Tel. 4744-B. B.
BELLIE YEATON RESPHEW, Manager.

ELIZABETH POOLER RICE,
READER OF PLAYS
Pitt F. Parker, Mgr., 101 Tremont st., Boston.

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ELIZABETH POOLER RICE,
READER OF PL

Advertising Thermometers

Where do you keep yours? In the frigid atmosphere of ultra-conservatism? In the lukewarm air of spasmodic publicity? Or have you it so placed that it registers the satisfying warmth of business growth and prestige from persistent and well planned Advertising? Those who are cold or lukewarm on the subject of advertising might well reflect upon the fact that the right kind of publicity is a modern economic law — essential, inexorable, productive.

Competition, the law of supply and demand and many minor influences force the manufacturer and seller to find an immediate market. Advertising is the quickest, straightest and most productive channel in this commerce. Then

The Time Must Be Right

The Policy Must Be Right

The Goods Must Be Right

The Mediums Right

The Publicity Must Be Persistent

Call to mind the vast throng of advertisers forging to the fore and extending their business. Then remember that they have accomplished this growth and gained their strength through the right kind of publicity. However, they know advertising is no Aladdin's lamp — no magic wand bringing a shower of gold and profits. They know that it is simply this — that they must seek custom, must show the public they want it, must give good merchandise, and prompt service. If they do those things thoroughly and tell the public about their service persistently they reap the benefits of advertising. That is about all there is to it.

But the wrong part of advertising is not getting in the right mediums with the right methods.

Now The Monitor is preeminently the medium for the right kind of publicity. It accepts only reliable advertising.

It directs the attention of its interesting and prosperous readers to Monitor advertising.

It brings good business to reputable, successful advertisers.

Representative advertisers using The Monitor neither blow hot nor cold. They are persistent advertisers. They are using the right kind of publicity, in the right kind of a medium. Their advertising thermometer reads RESULTS. What does yours say?

DEAR MADAM: You don't have to be stout to enjoy Nemo style and comfort. There's a Nemo for every figure, from very stout to extra-slim, in the wonderful new **NEMO LASTIKOPS CORSET SYSTEM**.

Our new Self-Reducing Corsets, No. 319 (low bust) and No. 321 (high bust), have the famous Self-Reducing front—the ONLY perfect abdominal support—and the new hip-confining bands of Lastikops Webbing (see cut above) which give you the fashionable "in-slope" figure when you stand, but allow you to "expand" with comfort when you sit down. Greatest reducing corset ever sold at the price..... \$3.00

Our new Lastikops Corset, No. 330, for slender figures, has broad supporting bands of Lastikops Webbing across the abdomen (see cut above) which banish all discomfort of tight lacing and give you extreme fashionable slenderness with the greatest comfort you ever enjoyed..... \$3.00

Lastikops Webbing has revolutionized corset-making. Produces results always desired but never before possible. A Nemo invention. Used only in Nemo Corsets—sold everywhere.

KOPS BROS., Manufacturers, New York. (2)

Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER

The Only "Dustless-Duster"

No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it. "No oil to soil."

You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.
104-C Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Name
Town
State

Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under seat. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, TORONTO

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER
"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

World Class, Trunks, Boxes and Corners
of All Kinds. Made Individually.
We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets,
rods, tubes, washers, disks and special
shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and
all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ELSMERE, DEL.

PROTECTORS FOR THE MAHOGANY

THE careful housekeeper finds that dust sifts into her mahogany tops despite covers. This is bad for the wood and makes the covers look dingy. A lining of some sort should be provided. Sometimes this is in the form of wadded covers of china silk that stand washing. But these give the linen cover a padded look that is not especially desirable. An interlining of glass is growing in favor. This protects the wood, and if

heavy enough not to crack easily is serviceable and quickly cleaned. The edges should be rounded so as not to cut with careless handling.

One housekeeper advocates the use of asbestos sheets under her dressing table covers. There is no damage to the wood if hot curling tongs or half burned matches are dropped.

It is cheaper and more convenient to use white blotters as a lining. These keep dust from the wood admirably, absorb upset liquids, and cost so little that they can frequently be renewed. They have the effect also of making the linen or pique top look whiter.—New York Times.

FASHIONS AND

MAKING SCENTS FOR SACHETS

Sweet odors and how to prepare them.

FAIR woman and sweet odors have always been inseparable, and at this moment it is the fad to put scent bags among all of her belongings. Tiny bags are made in the collars of coat linings, bodices, skirts and what not, and these are filled with some delicate powder or other and sewed to the garment. Besides the personal sachets there are huge ones for the backs of wardrobes, sachets for trunk trays, big sachets for the top of the dressers and so on. Everything the fashionable woman puts on must breathe a faint and exquisite odor, and good taste calls for her adherence to one perfume.

For putting with underclothes many women make great square pads, fitting over half a bureau drawer or covering the whole length. The garments are laid between two of these, and if a proper powder is used the garments will catch just enough of the sweet odor to be agreeable. Cotton batting sprinkled with the powder, and a cover of flowered-silkaline or thin satin are the materials used for the majority of the sachet pads. The little sacks sewed to the clothing may hold a spoonful of the powder or a wisp of pulled-out cotton thickly sprinkled with the scent, but the bag itself must be very tiny, or it would be in the way.

All perfumes are said to improve with age, and so when making a sachet powder it is well to let it stand a month before using it in order that the various substances may blend and develop the full odor. The powders should be put in wide-mouthed bottles, closely stoppered to exclude air, and be kept in a temperate atmosphere, in a dark place, until the odor is realized.

Powdered orris root, used alone or with a small quantity of some other delicate powder, makes a refreshing and cheap sachet perfume.—Portland Oregonian.

WHAT THE THIMBLE CLUB DID

Needlework ideas that other girls may appropriate.

GIRLS' social clubs afford no end of good times when properly managed, and they sometimes are pin-money makers for the members like this "Thimble Club."

"It is marvelous what we have accomplished," writes one New York girl, "and what we have learned from each other. Although it is for the most part white work that we bring to the club yet each girl has her specialty or hobby and is ever ready to teach the others her newest stitch or 'wrinkle.' Each girl is apt to go off on some particular task; one will decide that her gift work shall be aprons; another, stocks and belts; perhaps a new aunt will be making the finest of baby fixings; another, sheer waists, etc.

"Last year we all fell so much in love with each other's work that we felt it should be exhibited all together to our friends, and we decided to give a benefit. Having chosen a worthy charity, we sent cards to our friends and to members of the other clubs in town. On the afternoon of Arbor day our sale of hand-made lingerie commenced. It was held at the home of one of the members, in the colonial library. We didn't wait for her to offer her house, we just voted where we preferred to have it—what would be the most charming setting for our tea and sale. The tea was served on the wistaria-covered veranda which opened from the library through French windows. With the tea were served biscuits and cake at 25 cents for each person, the younger sisters of the club being in charge of this. Needless to say, none of the guests failed to have refreshments.

Embroidery in porcelain beads is to be used on lingerie dresses for children and grown-ups.

Buckles for slippers come in antique forms; gold, silver and jeweled disks and fluffy rosettes of tulle and satin are used to decorate the front of the evening shoe.

Silk marquisette is taking the place of chiffon to a great extent, as drapery over silk and satin, and is being largely used for evening gowns as well as afternoon dresses.

Short sleeves for the dressy waists seem to have become a fixture, though most are made with an upper and under sleeve of different materials, lace or net and chiffon being the usual combination.

Montreal Star.

FASHION BITS

Some manufacturers say short capes are coming back.

The fichu lines are evident, especially on chiffon blouses.

A sailor collar when made of lace is a pretty accessory to a dinner gown.

Gold and silver lace will be fashioned into yokes and sleeves, but veiled with chiffon or mousseline de soie.

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Montreal Star.

LINEN FROCKS

Fine linen embroidered in color makes some very attractive little frocks. One in white embroidered in Delft blue had the lower part of its bodice, suggesting a deep girdle reaching to the bust line, of almost solid heavy blue embroidery, while the upper section, peasant sleeves and shoulders cut together, was entirely of the sheerest, softest lingerie stuff, shaped by tiny tucks and trimmed in valenciennes. The skirt had a deep band of the embroidery below an upper section finely tucked or plaited around hips and back and inset with lace in front.—New York Sun.

SAVING SKIRT

Silk skirts soon lose their freshness if they are not properly taken care of. A good idea is to sew loops under the flounces and hang the skirt upside down when not in use, says the Montreal Star.

Hanging in this way, in the opposite direction to that in which it is worn, freshens it and makes the frills stand out and take a new lease of life. When frills are left lying flat they soon go into holes.

FROCKS FOR WINTER PART

One of cashmere and the second of voile.



ALL sorts of pretty materials are being used for party dresses this winter, but light-colored voile, cashmere and challis are favorites. Here are two frocks, one of which is made of silk and wool voile, while the other is made from cashmere. The cashmere frock is shown on the left figure and is trimmed with banding. The color is one of the new dull blues and there is much white in the trimming, making an exceedingly childish and attractive effect. The skirt is straight and gathered, but is laid in a wide tuck well above the hem. The blouse is tucked prettily and includes novel sleeves.

For the 12-year size will be required 7½ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 or four yards 44 inches.

The pattern (6607), is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Either of these patterns can be had from May Mantua agency, or will be by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON

Her many virtues and the tribute of President Jackson.

JUST as Washington is known as the "Father of His Country," so the mother of Washington may be appropriately named the "mother of our nation." And that she is worthy of the title, as much so as her son is to his, was shown in all the noble deeds of this great American woman, says the Washington Herald. Mary Washington's life was one unbroken series of praiseworthy actions. In the Revolutionary drama, in which she figured in many of its earlier scenes, as her noble and inspiring womanhood her example went far toward making and molding the first chief of our nation.

Mary Washington's whole life was so strikingly grand, she was uniformly so gentle, so amiable and so dignified, that it would be difficult to fix the eye on any one act more striking than the rest. The illustrious son, naturally, so overshadowed the modest and unassuming mother, that we are very prone to forget to give credit to the woman to whom he owed much of his greatness. Always absorbed in the domestic duties she discharged so faithfully, she made her great gift to men, and then passed from the stage as quietly and as modestly as she had lived and labored.

But Washington never forgot the real source of his greatness. He was always mindful of the women whose virtues had warmed his own and had fitted him to become the man of unbending integrity and heroic courage. Washington's father having passed on when George was a young man, it fell to the lot of the mother to rear her five children. And as

she had lived and labored for it; and when the American

shall, in after ages, come up to this hallowed spot of a fine monument was erected over her remains at Fredericksburg and General Jackson, then President of the United States, closed his address with the following tribute: Fellow citizens, your request, and in your name deposit this plate in the spot for it; and when the American

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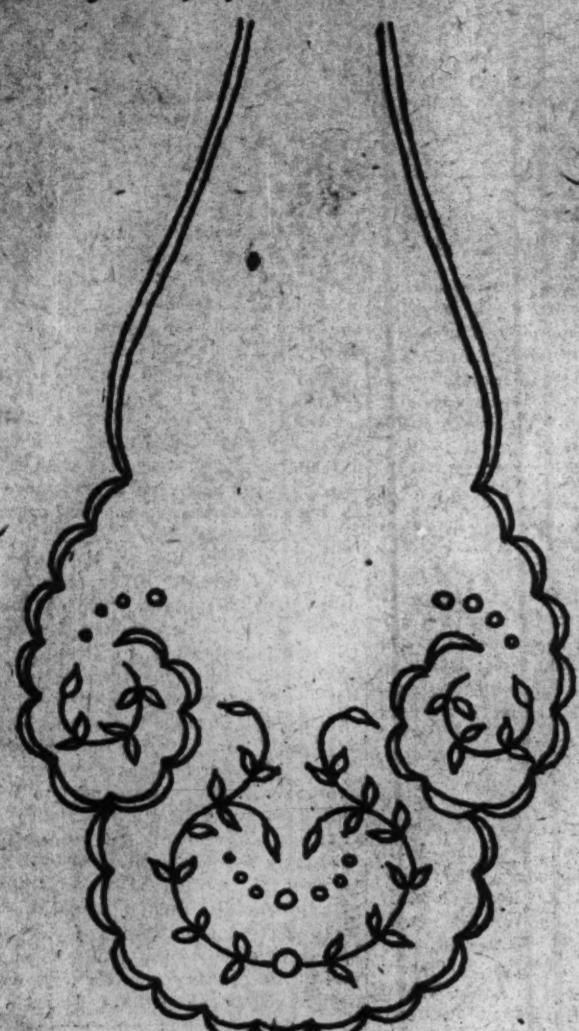
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THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERED JABOT PATTERN FURNISHING A DINING-ROOM

Design drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.



Choice of tables, chairs and pictures.

THERE is a certain prescribed formality in the arrangements of a dining-room that seems to be instinctively felt by all, whether they have stopped to consider the subject or not. It shows in the choice of chairs that are alike, and a buffet bearing some relation to the table, and it is seen in the avoidance of superfluous knickknacks. This restraint is frequently the means of making the dining-room the best-furnished room in the whole house.

When the mistress of a house can afford only a general maid, what is commonly known as a "breakfast wagon" or "Lazy Susan" is often a wonderful help. This little piece of housefurnishing is a small turntable placed in the center of the dining-table itself, and its top set with all those things most in demand throughout the meal, such as sugar, cream, butter, toast, marmalade, etc. By a gentle turn it will swing around as to offer to each person everything that is needed. This little "breakfast wagon" may be made to match any table in wood and finish, and, of course, should do so, to look well. Its size is determined entirely by the dimensions of the table, since it must be within comfortable reach of each person.

From most points of view a round dining-table is better than a square one—not necessarily on account of looks, as each has its decorative value, but as a matter of convenience. The seating of guests is more easily and satisfactorily accomplished if there is not an arbitrary head and foot; and also an extra person may be accommodated without rearranging the table at the last minute by merely pushing places nearer together, which is impossible where the corners of a square table have to be taken into consideration. As a matter of com-

fort it is better to choose a central base, for, although there is nothing more charming in design than the four and six legged tables, at least one of every group of diners is certain to collide with one of the legs. Practicality and comfort also account for the prevalence of low-backed chairs rather than high ones. One can find without trouble at the present day an attractive assortment of low-back chairs varying from the beautiful and expensive Chippendales, Sheraton and Heppelwhite to the inexpensive painted wood and rush-bottomed types, and, in some instances, the simple chairs of more modern design. Moreover, no chair should be so heavy that it is difficult to move it to and fro from the table. A buffet or sideboard is usually essential in a dining-room, not only on account of its cupboards and drawers for storing but also for its top space, convenient for disposing of the silver and table accessories in ordinary use. The top cover of such a piece of furniture as this ought always to be white—simple or elaborate, as the case may be.

According to the size of the room, other and smaller pieces of furniture may be added to the general equipment, such as the "tea wagon," or tea table on wheels, to be rolled into the living-room, prepared for tea; also the little wicker or wooden stand with three shelves, commonly known as the "entre" or "curate's helper," upon which are arranged the variety of sweets which may in this way be passed at one time, thereby facilitating the serving of tea, says the Ladies Home Journal.

Fine pieces of glass or china should be kept in a corner or side-wall cupboard with glass doors.

Pictures are appropriate in a dining-room and choice is open for portraits, landscapes, color, or black and white.

DRESSING TABLE ORNAMENTS

Newest and prettiest things for girl's room.

EVERY popular this winter are tabs and jabots, and they are made easily and inexpensively. Heavy linen in white or colors may be used, or sheer lawn or handkerchief linen if preferred. If colored linen is used, the embroidery should be done in white mercerized cotton No. 25. On white linen, either white or colored mercerized cotton No. 25 can be used. The scallops should be padded, and then closely buttonholed. The dots

may be worked as eyelets, first running them around with a thread, and then working over and over, or embroidered solid. The leaves and flowers should be done in the solid satin stitch, and the stems in the outline stitch.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns are printed in The Christian Science Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

RAISING MUSHROOMS IN TEXAS

Profitable "farm" right in center of Fort Worth.

RIGHT in the heart of this city, says the Fort Worth Star Telegram, there is the most highly productive "farm" in Texas.

From this "farm" supplies of mushrooms go out to tickle the palates of the epicureans, not only in Ft. Worth, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, but even New Orleans, which depends upon Fort Worth for its supply.

Mushrooms have been grown in a delectory sort of way by many people. But the Texas mushroom farm is the first in the Southwest that has raised the vegetables in a quantity that permits the large hotels and restaurants of the Southwest to depend upon having them.

All of the farm that is visible on the surface is the huge banked sides and ventilator pipes of the mushroom land below.

Entering the underground farm, however, a different picture is found. Candles, which furnish the only light permitted on the farm, show the mushrooms in all stages from the whitened top of the soil, which promises their growth in a few hours, to the full sized mushrooms, ready to be plucked.

The mushroom beds are in double tiers. An aisle down the middle and one on either side makes it easy to reach all parts of the shelf beds, as they are about six feet wide. The farm consists of three cellar similarly equipped, and a

man is kept busy going from one to the other. Each is equipped with a stove like a hothouse, but the stove is rarely used, for the cellars are kept at 55 to 58 degrees heat at all times after the beds have first been heated up to about 120 degrees preparatory to spawning.

The sales are all made direct to hotels and to the families that have learned that the mushrooms are available.

Mushroom growth has become a by-word owing to the rapid springing up of the vegetables in a few hours. That this is a well earned reputation is shown by a visit to the mushroom farm. A whitish appearance like a light frost will be seen on top of a bed. In a few hours that part of the bed will be covered with mushrooms. The growth is so thick on well prepared beds that an average of seven pounds to the square foot can be secured.

The owner of the farm, in speaking of his experience, said: "You have to be very careful in making up your beds, which ought to heat up to about 120 degrees. When this heat drops to 75 degrees you spawn your bed. I secure the best spawn on the market and use about seven bricks to each 50 square feet. In about 10 days you can your bed with fresh loam about an inch to an inch and a half thick. Then you wait patiently seven or eight weeks before the mushrooms appear."

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MT. VERNON JOYS

CANDLE SHADES

While assiduously employed as a farmer at Mt. Vernon, Washington was compelled to give a good deal of time to entertaining visitors. His house was a kind of tavern, where everybody who came was entertained, according to his statement, says an exchange.

The family breakfasted at 7 and dined at 3, the evenings were spent in conversation, and the bed hour was 9. Washington was always up with the sun.

There were young people in the family, which brightened the house immensely. They were young Curtis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter, a vivacious beauty of 18, who had many suitors, and the young son of Lafayette, whom Washington had taken into his household on the footing of a foster son.

From the surrounding country came many young relatives, and the young gallants and belles of other Virginia families, and the fine old rooms of the mansion at Mt. Vernon rang with youthful laughter that made the hearts of Washington and his wife young again.

Social life outside the family was not neglected, and on his sixty-fourth birthday Washington attended a dancing party at Alexandria, with Mrs. Washington. The next year, however, he wrote to decline a similar invitation, saying, "Our dancing days are over."

CLEANSING

Of suits and gowns for the spring and summer is now in order. Look over your wardrobe and if any of your garments are soiled or if any look

too old to be worn another season send them to us NOW and we shall return them to you looking as spick and span as new. Don't wait until the spring rush begins—we'll have almost more than we can do then.

No extra charge on out-of-town work

LEWANDOS

AMERICA'S GREATEST CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS

Executive Offices 100 Harrison Street Boston

New York Baltimore Boston Philadelphia Washington

Albany Hartford New Haven Bridgeport Worcester

Baltimore Hartford New Haven Bridgeport Worcester

Springfield Hartford New Haven Bridgeport Worcester

Lynn Norwalk New Haven Bridgeport Worcester

Over 1000 agents throughout the country

OUR LAUNDRY WORK IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE

Clothes and Linen made to fit

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

TEL 22-5000

Montreal Star.

MR. LODGE DELAYS CONSIDERATION OF NEW PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON—Objection to consideration of the Sullaway service pension bill appeared in the Senate Tuesday when an effort was made to take up the measure.

Senator Scott called the bill up and Senator Lodge immediately opposed its present consideration. Mr. Scott promptly moved for consideration.

The Senate could not and should not trifl with the subject, Senator Scott declared.

"It is asserted that the bill would cost \$50,000,000 a year, but it would not cost \$30,000,000," said the West Virginia senator. "Of course, I understand perfectly well that the object of the senator from Massachusetts is to prevent the taking up of the bill, and he should not be permitted to succeed. I don't want any parliamentary tactics to prevent a straight vote on the pension bill."

"It has been whispered among the Senate chamber that it is the intention of the President to veto the bill if it is sent to him. If anyone has authority for that statement I want him to say so. I tell you that this bill will haunt the senators who oppose it here."

Amid confusion Senator Culom moved an executive session and soon afterward the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Borah Calls for Vote

Friends of the resolution looking to the election of senators by a direct vote of the people on Tuesday determined upon a decided move forward. Senator Borah voiced that purpose in a formal notice that on Thursday he would ask the Senate to sit until a vote should be reached.

If this purpose is persisted in, it will mean that the Thursday session will be extended into, and if necessary, through the night. It will be a test of endurance between the friends and the opponents of the measure.

The popular electionists express more confidence in success than they have manifested for some time. This renewed hope is due to a canvass of the Democratic side of the Senate, which convinces them that even with the Sutherland amendment incorporated some Democratic votes will still be assured.

Lorimer Vote Denied

At the conclusion Tuesday of Senator Bailey's speech in defense of Mr. Lorimer, which he had resumed after having talked three hours Monday, Senator Beveridge tried to obtain unanimous consent to fix a date for the vote. Objection was forthcoming at once from Senator Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, which presented the report in favor of Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Burrows said that in time there would be a vote. This was taken to mean that later during the session the friends of Mr. Lorimer considered that they might face a vote with better chances of success.

Copper Inquiry Sought

An attempt to investigate the consolidation of copper properties was inaugurated in the Senate Tuesday by Mr. Clapp of Minnesota. He offered a resolution requesting the attorney-general to inquire whether the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Anaconda Company, the United Metals Selling Company and allied corporations had not been violating the Sherman anti-trust law in restraint of trade.

The resolution will probably be considered soon by the Senate and referred to the judiciary committee. If the report be favorable, the resolution will probably be passed. In that event the attorney-general would conduct the investigation. Complaints from Boston were among those filed with the resolution.

MAINE COMPANIES SECURE CHARTERS

AUGUSTA, Me.—New Maine corporations are chartered as follows:

Springfield City Water Company, capital \$1,000,000; George F. West of Portland, president; George Wescott Beyer of Portland, clerk; Frank D. Marshall of Rockland, treasurer; Maynard S. Bird of Rockland, W. D. Tatlow and H. B. McDaniel of Springfield, Mo., and John D. Filley of St. Louis, Mo.

J. Lander Land Company, capital \$50,000; J. Lander of Bingham president; E. W. Moore of Bingham treasurer; William M. Ayes of Oakland clerk; Forrest H. Oulby of Bingham.

Blue Hills Company, capital \$10,000; George S. Gates president; Melvin T. Brooks treasurer; Edward R. Burges clerk and M. A. Harrington, all of Rockland; William H. Smith of Somerville, Mass., and William A. Boudrot of Dorchester, Mass.

Kent Electric Company, capital \$25,000; Alex O. Robbins of Ft. Kent president; Edna M. Robbins of Lincoln clerk and treasurer; Lowell W. Robbins of Lincoln; William J. Robbins, Lucinda J. Robbins and Julia H. Robbins of Ft. Kent.

ESTIMATE CANAL COST \$100,000,000

Army engineers estimate the cost of the proposed Boston-to-Texas canal at \$100,000,000.

The engineers give much praise to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Providence business interests for their cooperation in showing where the canal would be a profitable investment for federal funds.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

In a few weeks, will begin that time-honored custom of tearing the house to pieces and setting it to rights again. Times have changed since the days when the tasks were taken from the carpet in the best front bedroom bright and early on Wednesday morning, and so on right straight through the house until not a carpet remained and no rest was to be had for several weeks thereafter; the family no longer has to eat its dinner on the back stoop. The operation goes on gradually, at any time and all times all through the year so that it is scarcely known it is taking place, but there is not a housewife who, as the warm spring days come on, does not cast her mental eye over her domain and plan for some little embellishment that shall make it seem more in keeping with the bright sunshine and theowering forth of the earth.

To such the annual reduction sale of the John H. Pray & Sons Company, 646-658 Washington street, opposite Boylston, has a special interest. Any sale announced by this company is always worth considering, as it is a careful advertiser. The rugs are of standard quality from the leading manufacturers throughout the country. The patterns are of the discontinued variety, but quite as good in most cases as any that are being shown at the regular prices. There must be changes in patterns of rugs as well as in dress goods and when a manufacturer is getting out new kinds he naturally likes to keep old stock. The rug is \$8.12 and \$8.30 in size and include French Wilton, Hartford Saxony, Axminster, Royal Wilton and velvet Brussels. The usual prices run from \$55 to \$22.50. The reductions run from \$30.25 to \$16.50.

The finish of the floor upon which the floor is to be placed should receive careful consideration. Elastica Floor Finish is comparatively new but old enough to establish its worth. It is making new friends for itself every day, as it does not crack nor discolor, nor does it mar, and it gives natural wood a beautiful finish, being rich in rightly-treated oil. The Elastica needs no retouching like common floor varnish, and no replacement like wax, and can be used satisfactorily on either new or old floors. It is to be obtained from the Standard Varnish Works, 2 Broadway, New York, and 2020 Armour Avenue, Chicago, and the International Varnish Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Moving is a second subject that is to the fore. When the momentous question of "Where?" has been decided, comes up immediately "Who?" We shall move our household goods and chattels from this place to the next. W. Cook & Son Company has earned the reputation of being a careful mover, reliable in its work and good to deal with. The firm is a practical mover of pianofortes as well as all other kinds of furniture. It packs them in the best manner for transportation and moves them in the city and also out of it. Their office is at 2½ Park square.

Home-made preserves are not so common as they once were. In days gone by people stayed in town in the summer

HIGHWAY FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN VANCOUVER PLAN

MONTREAL, Que.—The Star says: Mayor Guérin has received an appeal from the Automobile Club of Vancouver to use his influence with other mayors of Canada to work together so that a fine roadway could be constructed from Vancouver to Halifax.

The scheme is outlined as follows: "Our minister of public works has started the building of the road from Vancouver through the mountains to the province of Alberta; when this is accomplished it will be joined from the south by the Pacific highway, leading from Mexico to Vancouver.

The road is continued eastward it will attract tourists from all over the continent, and instead of the millions of money that is spent annually touring Europe, we will be able to keep some of this money in circulation at home by having an attractive highway through a scenery that cannot be surpassed in the world."

QUINCY GRANITE WORKERS SETTLE

QUINCY, Mass.—Granite interests here today look forward to five years of peace as the result of a compromise settlement of the wage question reached between manufacturers, granite cutters and quarrymen Tuesday evening. The International Granite Cutters Union met the Granite Manufacturers Association and agreed to a minimum wage scale of \$3.25 per day, with half holidays every month in the year except March, April and May, until 1912; after 1912, every month. This agreement is for five years. The cutters asked for \$3.30.

The quarrymen also met the manufacturers and compromised on 30 cents an hour. The local union is a branch of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America.

BOSTON HAT MEN ADDRESSED

Speakers at the annual dinner of the Boston Hat Men's Association Tuesday night were former Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Herbert A. Norton, Charles S. Duke of Philadelphia, Roger Walker, George E. Walker and Clarence A. Wheeler. George B. Webster, president of the association, was toastmaster.

MRS. MEAD TELLS COMMERCE SCHOOL END OF WAR IS NEAR

time and put up fruit. Now they scurry away to seaside or mountain or to the country with never a thought of storing away fruit for winter enjoyment, and when winter comes buy it at the delicatessen. Nash's mock cherry preserve is made at home by Grace E. Nash of 27 Batavia street. It is guaranteed pure. It is an excellent meat relish and is good as a filling for pies and cake.

The foreign custom of using oil freely in the preparation of foods is gaining more and more over here. The foreign inhabitants have always used oil; now the taste is spreading among the American population as well. The increase of travel between the continents is largely responsible. People acquire the taste across the water and demand its satisfaction over here. Chris olive oil is made in Grasse, France, and is regarded by many as the best obtainable for salads; it is named after Antoine Chris, who is its maker. It is made from the pure virgin oil pressed from selected French olives. When it cannot be obtained from dealers it can be ordered from the United States agent, C. G. Euler, Dept. M, 18 Platt street, New York.

There is nothing like vanilla for flavoring things. It is the stand-by from which we never depart very long, back to which we always go, and which we use when in doubt. As housekeepers have discovered, there is vanilla, and vanilla. Even vanillas of the same make sometimes vary as to quality. Burnett's can be depended upon. It is made of the Mexican bean and is characterized by the delicious flavor peculiar to that vegetable.

During the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of its business the Boston Diamond Company, sometimes spoken of as the Adams house jewelers, is making an offer of one fourth off on all its goods, which makes the present a most desirable time to purchase anything one may want. The store is at 567 Washington street.

An odd piece of furniture will make a room just as a touch of black will make a costume. Ferdinand carries such things in the higher grades of goods, as well as all kinds of furniture for the house. Owning the store, warehouses and stock, manufacturing heat, light and power and paying cash for all goods, thus securing discounts, the firm is able to give the purchaser a considerable discount on all goods, amounting to a constant reduction sale throughout the year. The store is located at 2260 Washington street, near the Dudley terminal.

A little labor saves much appreciated in the home is the Saxonia spark gas lighter. It is safe, cheap and handy. There is no trouble with the match going out while you climb upon a chair, or a sudden breeze coming in through an opening door; there is no litter of matches and no temptation to mar woodwork or walls. A whole house, including the kitchen stove, can be lighted with this little sparkler alone. It is used largely in business establishments and should become better known in homes. It is sold by the U. S. A. Lighting Company, Springfield, Mass., box 20.

Playgrounds, bathhouses and branch libraries are the most urgent needs in the Charlestown district according to the vote of the Charlestown "town meeting" held at the high school hall Tuesday evening. Mayor Fitzgerald presided and Councilors Buckley, McDonald, Collins and Smith spoke.

A playground in ward 5, a year-round public bathhouse in the armory building at Lexington and Bunker Hill streets for which there is already an appropriation of \$30,000, a public library building, for which there is \$30,000 appropriated, and the reestablishment of the sewer department in Charlestown were asked.

Dr. Francis P. Silva was chairman of the delegation representing the improvement association. Congressman-elect William F. Murray spoke of the great need of a playground in ward 5, one of the most crowded sections of Boston. He urged the construction of a library building in Monument square.

Stanton H. King said the people of Charlestown wanted the bathhouse for which money had been appropriated many years ago.

David B. Shaw advocated the bathhouse and public library and referred to the need of reestablishing the sewer department which had been abolished. He also asked for the improvement of Melford street, which he said was in a deplorable condition.

VOTE NOT TO HAVE BOOTHBAY DIVIDED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Summer residents desiring a town government distinct from that of the older farming community presented their plea on Tuesday before the committee on towns in the Maine Legislature for the separation of East Boothbay from Boothbay. The committee, however, voted adversely on the Twentieth Century Club, Tuesday.

The proposed town would include Lincoln, Ocean Point and Damisecove, would have 202 polls, six school buildings and about the same amount of taxable property as the remaining portion of the old town.

Among the principal articles are contributions by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who tells of conditions in Boston when he was a boy; "Newsboys as Schoolboys" by Headmaster John F. Casey of the English high school, where there are 26 newsboys as seniors, and a story of the newsboys' court by Chief Justice Mitchell Freeman.

The boys themselves contribute articles, stories and departments. Philip Hornstein tells of "A Gang's Conversion." Pictures of the principal contributors are printed as well as a photograph of the clubhouse on Tremont street, opposite Common street, also a number of advertisements by Boston firms.

SHOE EMPLOYEES TO DANCE

Employees of the Regal Shoe Company will hold their seventh annual dance and dinner in the town hall, Whittier, on Monday evening, Feb. 27. Dancing will be from 8:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. A special train will leave for Boston and intervening points after the ball.

SENDS CHILDREN VALENTINES

The quarrymen also met the manufacturers and compromised on 30 cents an hour. The local union is a branch of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America.

FRANC F. PREBLE PASSES ON

MELROSE, Mass.—Frank F. Preble, long associated with the Adams school, East Boston, passed on here Tuesday. In the civil war Mr. Preble was adjutant of the seventh Missouri cavalry. He was a past commander of Hugh de Payens commandery, K. T.

TIMOTHY E. BYRNES TELLS EVERETT MEN OF NEEDS OF PORT

"Boston will return to its own and will become the greatest port in the country," declared Timothy E. Byrnes, first vice-president of the New York Haven & Hartford railroad, Tuesday evening at a dinner, under the auspices of the Everett Board of Trade, in Whittemore hall. About 200 attended.

Eugene I. Blount, president of the Board of Trade, presided, and former Mayor Thomas J. Boynton was the toastmaster. Besides Mr. Byrnes, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works of Boston, Mayor Herbert F. Wagstaff and Mayor George R. Fall of Malden were the speakers.

Mr. Byrnes said that the docking facilities of Boston are a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and that the business men of Boston have alone been responsible for the decline of the port of Boston as a commercial center.

"The Commonwealth should cease its shortsighted policy and develop the Commonwealth property on the waterfront. Docks should be built that will bring ships and not force shipping to put up with the present inadequate facilities. There is talk of building a great shipping terminus at Montauk Point on Long Island, but why should we need to go to Montauk Point when we have such a beautiful harbor for development right here in Boston."

"What Boston needs is men who will devote their energies to the upbuilding of the community."

"I can remember when Boston was the home city of the head offices of nearly all the principal railroads of the country, but they went. The shortsighted attitude of Boston business men was responsible and to a certain extent that shortsighted policy is still practised."

Louis K. Rourke spoke on the "Panama Canal." "Everything used in the canal zone comes through government lands," he said. "The government buys Chicago beef in New York, transports it in government ships to Panama, 2000 miles, to a climate where 20 minutes exposure would ruin the meat, and sells it 25 per cent cheaper than you get it here, and the government is not running a charity business. Furthermore, the cost of living in Panama in September, 1907, was not one cent less than the cost in September, 1910."

Mr. Rourke favored fortification of the canal zone.

EXPRESS FIRMS TO MAKE RETURNS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The sub-committee on the Sharpel bill to compel express companies to make returns to the government of unclaimed balances in their possession, agreed that such returns shall be made within three months, instead of 20 days, after the end of each year. They will be sent to the railway commission.

Only balances unclaimed for three years will be reported on. While not definitely settled, the sense of the committee was against the Government being made custodian of the unclaimed amounts.

DANCE FAVORED AS RECREATION

"After working all day in a factory young people like to dance, and the junior protective league thinks that dancing is the very best thing it can promote," said Miss Jane Adams of Chicago, speaking at the meeting of the Women's Municipal League at the Twentieth Century Club, Tuesday.

The proposed town would include Lincoln, Ocean Point and Damisecove, would have 202 polls, six school buildings and about the same amount of taxable property as the remaining portion of the old town.

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DECISION IS DUE ON CUTTER BIDS

Decision on the bids submitted to the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department by the Boston, Mare Island and Norfolk navy yards for the construction of two revenue cutters will be made today. Authorities at the Charlestown navy yard say that if any of the government plans get the work they are certain it will go to the local yard.

OPPOSE PARCELS POST

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Missouri Retail Hardware Dealers Association, meeting here today, adopted resolutions condemning the rural route parcels post bill, now pending in the Senate, as a blow to the country dealer, declaring its passage ultimately would drive him from business.

GEN. GRANT ASKS ABOUT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND NEGLECT

Gen. Frederick D. Grant does not like the way Boston has dealt with Governor's Island in Boston harbor and has written a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald asking if the city will make any improvements there and take the land in accordance with the act of Congress. He enclosed the report of Gordon G. Heiner, the inspector, which says of Governor's Island:

"The reservation, which includes the entire island, about 72 acres, is without a carriker, watchman or other representative of the United States, state of Massachusetts, or city of Boston. The latter has a right to the land as soon as it complies with the fortification act of June 5, 1902, but it is stated that as far as action has been taken by the city with a view to compliance with that act."

"In view of the prevailing condition, information is requested as to whether the city of Boston intends to take advantage of the permission given in the joint resolution of the Congress to improve and beautify Governor's Island, Boston harbor, in connection with other works therein authorized."

"The business men of Boston, realizing that they represented all New England, did not content themselves with simply passing resolutions. Their first move was to line up the other commercial organizations in all six states.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the person in the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

FOR HIGH-GRADE ANDIRONS AND Fireplace Goods. BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 106 Utica st., Boston.

ANTIQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, etc. M. H. LEMMON, 15 Province court, Boston. Telephone Main 1249 L.

ART

JOHN H. STABLE, 205 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Mottoes, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, Etc. Embroidery Jewelry. Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 262 Boylston st., Boston.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS

CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for decoration, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenirs, Post-Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN, 12 Court st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BOOKS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library. 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BOOTS

HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. We have satisfied customers 60 years. 53 Merchants row.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., Boston.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors' use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. MUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 176 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. F. H. 668. SMUTLESS carbon paper for all purposes.

CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples.

BRETT'S, Estab. 1880. 30 Bromfield st.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

CATHER

D. MADDALENA, Fancy ice creams our specialty. Weddings and parties supplied. 203 Clarendon st. Phone B. B. 974.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

WELL'S BURGESS CO., formerly 76th Abram French Co. Table China and Glassware. 314 Boylston, opp. Arlington st.

CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

MEN'S and WOMEN'S 15¢ Craventex Coats reduced \$10. Complete line SLIP-ONS. 10¢ each. auto. \$5-\$20. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 106 Summer st.

COMBS

CORSETS. FRONT AND BACK LACED, custom made. B. W. LOGAN, 37 Temple st., room 10, over Whitney's.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES, also stylish ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

CORSET MAKERS

CUSTOM CORSETS, 550 Commonwealth av. MRS. GEORGE STOWE, At home. Wednesdays. Tel. Custom Corsets, B. B. 266-1.

MRS. J. B. MORRIL, FIGURE MOLDING

29 Temple pl., Boston. Tel. G. 1517-1.

CORSET SPECIALIST

MADAME GORDON, Custom Corset made to meet all requirements; Specialty fitting. 7 Temple place. Oxford 1425-J.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HIS-HER-MONSA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA. Corsettes, 130 Boylston st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND LINGERIE

MADAME D. ROBERTS, 145 Tremont st. (over Mark Cross), High Grade Hair Goods, Backward Shampooing. Tel. 2242 Ox.

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469. M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into broids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

DECORATING AND PAINTING

PAINTING OF RESIDENCES and interior work. DIXIE PAINTING & DECORATING CO., 612 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 2610.

DELICATESSEN

A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEAT, also cooked to order. J. FISCHER, 116 Washington st. Tel. 2745 Rox.

DIAMONDS

HODGSON, KENNARD & CO., Inc., 25 State st., Boston. Diamonds—Diamonds and precious stones.

DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS GEMS

J. C. SAWYER, 10 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1344 B. G.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

We have a large line of Valentine's. C. A. KNOTT & COMPANY, 51 Franklin st., Tel. Main 1536.

ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY, BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON." 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. Tel. 2802-L. B. R.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE S. S. SHEPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Bedford st.—Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

FLUIDS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON." 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. Tel. 2802-L. B. R.

FOODS

PURCHASES, 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. Tel. 2802-L. B. R.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY

HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS. CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND BON BONS. BOVA, 106 Huntington av., Boston.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOK CASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., Boston.

PURIFIES

BILLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamp shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scott st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3406. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

PURIFIERS

BOSTON PLATING CO., 28 Sudbury St., Room 5—Musical and railroad oxidizing work a specialty.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

BILLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamp shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 26 Scott st., Boston, tel. B. B. 3406. Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

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YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

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LOW PRICES to close odd lots this month at ATLAS, 100 SUMMER ST., BOSTON. Federal st. and 150 Mass. ave.

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MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the new accessories supplied. Tel. B. B. 2407.

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10 TEMPLE PLACE—Backward Shampoo, ICE, MASSAGE, HAIR DYEING, HAIR CHATEAUBLANC, MISS LOVELY.

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MADAME DES ROCHERS, 1st Tremont st. (over Mark Cross), High Grade Hair Goods, Backward Shampooing. Tel. 2242 Ox.

HAIRWORK

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469. M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

HAIRWORK

COMBINGS made into broids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

JOHN W. COXSON & CO., 246 Mass. ave. Electricians and locksmiths. Dealers in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

BOSTON FLOOR CO., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Oxf. 1008.

HATTERS AND FURRIES

ARMENIAN BUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1890. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3025.

HAZELNUTS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HIS-HER-MONSA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA. Corsettes, 130 Boylston st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND LINGERIE

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MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxf. 4469. M. 2 Park sq., rooms 67-68.

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W. M. H. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams st. Hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmmed; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING. BIGELOW AND JORDAN, 11 Bromfield st., Phone Main 1235-2.

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ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49-55 Bromfield st., Boston. High grade developing. Valentines. Picture framing.

JEWELRY, ETC.

E. F. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks. High grade repairing and adjusting.

CUFF LINKS AND SCARF PINES

14K gold, \$2.00 to \$50.00. W. BOND & SON, 4 Congress st. Estab. 1793.

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Jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver appraised and bought. FRANK A. ANDREWS CO., 10 School st., Boston.

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(Established 1882). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs. Jewelry, watch umbrellas repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

J. DAVIDE & CO.

21 Bromfield st., room 407.—Expert coloring on jewelry, and family picture put in condition.

LAUNDRY

MRS. GREEN'S HAND LAUNDRY, 204 W. Newton st., Work neatly done. Ladies' shirts and dresses. Tel. 1782-2 B. B.

CHICKENING HAND LAUNDRY

205 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and drying. Tel. 3004-1 B. B.

LADIES' TAILORS

J. MAKLAWYCK, 282 Dartmouth st.—Nothing too high for my capability. Nothing too small for my personal attention.

LADIES' FINE TAILORING

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2052-2053 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 730 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE**Gentleman's Estate, South Shore**

Cost \$150,000...at Half-Price

The Governor Emery place at Marshfield, with view from Boston light to Provincetown; nearly 500 acres of first quality land; mansion with modern improvements; three smaller houses; farm buildings; barns for 50 cows; fine growth of oak and pine in Massachusetts; 2000 oak trees can be sold at \$20 apiece and 500 pines at \$1 apiece. Total value \$110,000. Total worth \$100 each. Must be sold to settle estate at a fraction of cost. Appraisal to show at any time can be made with

A. D. COLLINS

34 School Street

Bungalow Sites

IN PIONEER LONG ISLAND. Five lots make 10,000 square feet of land, an ideal bungalow site. South Shore property, near Boston, Mass. \$1000 per acre. Express train to Montauk Division, Pennsylvania-Long Island Railroad. High ground near station and bay. Industrial development should now begin. Will be ready for building in two to three years. Enjoy your property now and take your cash profit later. Title guaranteed. No interest assessments or taxes for two years. Write to us for plan for free map and full particulars. MRS. WOODWARD, suite 8005, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

INVESTMENT IN PER CENT. Block of brick and stone buildings, 20 units, cost \$150,000, will sell for \$200,000, mortgaged for \$40,000; the \$20,000 equity will pay 17 per cent net; investigation invited. Address P. 642, Monitor Office.

FAIR GUIDE Postpaid. CHAPIN FAIR AGENCY, 241 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Established 1884. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 182.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of
all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

YOUR**ROOF**

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING. **WATER WORKS**.
Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Conduits put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE, **WALKS**, **WATER-TIGHT CELLARS**, **ASPHALT FLOORS**.

W. A. Murfitt Co.
161 DEVONSHIRE ST., ROOM 1602.

Concrete Construction
GEORGE NELSON, PRESERVE,
1000 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
Padock Building, Boston, Mass.
Fireproof Concrete residences a specialty.
Reinforced Concrete and Steel
Buildings. Correspondence solicited.

FARM—An 80-acre stock farm for sale 15 miles from End. Okla., well improved with 15 acres of bearing fruit. For any information addressee to G. GODFREY, 101 N. Cherokee St., End. Okla.

ROXBURY—For sale, 3-family brick apartment house; good location; rents \$47 per month; price \$3000. April 1st. T. BLANCHARD, 63 Summer St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET**APARTMENTS TO LET****WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES****J. W. COOK & SON CO.**

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1754 Oxford

The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue

The latest and best appointed apartment building in Boston, with suites of two and three rooms, tiled baths, ventilated kitchenette, refrigerator, fresh air, food, ice, steam, steam, electric, ceiling, wood, safety electric elevator. Moderate rentals. Open for inspection. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St. Room 100.

SMALL SUITES

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric lights, steam heat. Apartment house, 101 Tremont St., Room 100.

WE ARE OFFERING several slightly used, very large, furniture, MURKIN, MURKIN, BOSTON and JEWETT UPRIGHT PIANOS at greatly reduced prices this week. All our dealers are saving from \$100 to \$200 on these instruments. These instruments should not overlook this opportunity. EASY TERMS. An exceptionally large line of renting pianos, at lowest prices in Boston. Out-of-town correspondence solicited.

FOR RENT, SOMERVILLE. Lower suite, 5 rooms, bath; 2 family house, good location; 2 min. from Broadway electric; 15 min. from Harvard; b. w. floors throughout; new, every room separate; separate walks. Owner would sell. Apply to suite 31, 16 Westland ave., Boston.

BACK BAY, near park—Parties going West will find here a comfortable furnished suite until June 1st, excepting desirable 2 rooms and bath; light heating. Address H 508, Monitor Office.

51 MOUNTFORT STREET
Six Rooms and bath, con. b. w. Apply to Janitor on premises, or tel. Main 22.

WESTLAND AVE., 48, Suite 21—Unfurnished, until Sept. 1st, large room and alcove, kitchenette and bath.

TO LET—For short time, furnished 6-room apartment; all conveniences. 35 W. Newell St., Roxbury, suite 1.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

Chicago Real Estate

We have been making a specialty for many years in handling high grade residential and business properties. Can negotiate any transaction, from the lowest to the highest. We are pleased to refer to any Chicago agent.

J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.
100 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURG, PA.

JOHN SYKES
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
5220 BUTLER ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

MORTGAGES

MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE
FRANK A. RUSSELL
OF BROOKLINE

TODAY'S LOCAL TRANSACTIONS

One of the most important of today's real estate transactions in point of amount of money involved is the transfer by Sarah E. Adams to Thomas Kelly of more than \$16,000 square feet of land, with frame house and stable, on Washington street, junction of Columbia road, Dorchester. The land is rated by the assessors as worth from 25 to 65 cents per square foot and the buildings are taxed on \$8000.

Mr. Finlay also reports agreements signed for the sale of the estate at 15 University road, close to Beacon street, for Mr. Goode. It consists of a similar house and 4074 feet of land taxed at 65 cents a foot. The purchaser's name is for the present withheld.

Mr. Goode has just started the erection of three three-apartment brick and stone houses on Englewood avenue, corner of Stratmore road, in the Aberdeen district; also a block of five wide-front three-apartment houses on Winthrop road and Colbourne crescent, Brookline.

It was also voted that the executive committee take steps to confer with the park commissioners of the city of Boston relative to securing a modification of restrictions that now apply to apartment houses fronting on the park, and also to confer with the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce to secure their cooperation on these measures.

It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that an association such as this will be a great factor in the development along broad lines of Fenway land.

At the meeting Tuesday was also considered the matter of securing the best kind of buildings for this vicinity.

Attention of the land owners was called to the necessity of their consulting the executive committee before making any sales to undesirable persons, who might erect buildings out of harmony with the neighborhood.

Among those present were Gen. Charles H. Taylor, James G. Colt, Henry W. Putnam, Dudley L. Pickman, Robert Treat Paine, Clarence F. French, Frederick E. Lowell, George B. James, William G. Nickerson, F. F. Roundy, John C. Kiley and John H. Storer.

BRACE OF IMPORTANT SALES.

Through the office of R. Elmer Townsend of the Shawmut Bank building, Blanche L. Banchor has sold to Tamer E. Homsey the 2½ story brick building and 1220 feet of land numbered 88 Oak, corner of Hudson street, South End. The taxed value is \$6000, of which the land carries \$3700.

Frank S. Mason, the Charlestown broker, reports the passing of final papers on the 2½ story frame dwelling, situated at 18 Lyndebrook street, Charlestown. The total assessment is \$1400, \$600 being on 760 square feet of land. George A. Barker conveys to Josephine E. Bowdren.

Mr. Mason also was the broker in the sale of the three-story frame dwelling, with store, at 310-312 Main street, Charlestown. This property is assessed on \$4500. The lot contains 1561 square feet of land, assessed for \$2700. George E. Pollard et al convey to Samuel Foster, who buys for investment.

Through the office of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, a 2½ story dwelling, numbered 57 Quinte avenue, in the Allston section of Brighton, was sold to Elsie MacPherie of Boston. This is the last of the many two-family houses built in that section in the last year. The total assessed value is \$8000, of which \$3000 is on the 5000 feet of land. The selling price was much in excess of the assessed value. The grantor was W. Stanley Tripp.

William A. E. Finlay reports the passing of final papers in the sale for Robert M. Goode, a Brookline builder, to Herbert F. Nelson of Sharon of the estates at 17 and 19 University road,

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Northborough National Bank to Bernard F. Donohoe, Kneeland st.; w. \$1. Simon K. Greene to Edward E. McGahey, Dundon st.; q. \$1. John L. Pease to Tena Rosenzvag, N. Anderson st.; q. \$1.

Tena Rosenzvag to Israel Goodman, N. Anderson st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Eileen Monks to John Monks, Bolton st.; q. \$1.

Joseph W. Collins to Margaret A. Howard, E. Eighth st.; q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Joseph Palumbo to Mary Thompson, Somerville st.; q. \$1.

Mr. Thompson to Joseph Palumbo and wife, Saratoga st.; q. \$1.

Alessandro Delimone to Sabato Cerullo, St. Frankfort st.; w. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Charles H. Hardwick est. mites., to L. Theodore Hardwick, Jr.; \$1.

Edward F. Freeman to James M. Hall, Humphreys st.; q. \$1.

Nathan Blume to Edward E. McGahey, George st.; q. \$1.

George E. Cook, mites., to William R. Wright, Samson st.; d. \$300.

William E. Wright to George G. Cook, Samson st.; d. \$300.

BISHOP LAWRENCE OPENS CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., of Boston, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, president of the Religious Education Association opened the eighth annual convention in the First Baptist church here Tuesday evening.

There were musical selections by the Brown University Glee Club, Miss Emma Williams, organist, and hymnal singing by the congregation. The address of welcome was delivered by William H. Faunce, president of Brown University. Other speakers were Mrs. Frederick Schoff and the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.

SUPERIOR FLOORING

MADE BY

George W. Gale Lumber Co.

Cambridge, Mass.

Everything from Sills to Staircases

APARTMENTS TO LET**APARTMENTS TO LET****WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES****SAMPLE SUITS****New Spring Sample****MODELS**

Of Women's and Misses' \$18 and \$20 fine tailored suits, made of all wool materials and satin-lined.

\$10

SUITS

Cut and made to your measure from our new spring materials and Skin-ner's satin lining.

\$18

AMERICAN MILLS CO.

MANUFACTURERS

67 ESSEX ST., BOSTON

160 Boylston Street

BOOKS

Monitor**Binder****and File**

\$2 Combinations

Pot \$1.50

Home made every

one. Made up in corset

cover and drawers or

corset cover and petticoat

either combination or

princess. Mail orders

10¢ extra.

Palmer's Corset Store

52 WINTER ST.

Indigo-Dyed Embroidery

Threads

BLUE AND GREEN

Sample color card sent on application.

These colors are made for extreme

fastness both to light and

heat.

These threads have been made for years in the

factory.

We will be glad to know they can again

be obtained.

A. F. SOL

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N.E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER—Wanted, experienced adjuster on S. & E. box covering machine parts, no experience required, good work preferred. Address by letter only. NATIONAL PAPERETTE CO., Springfield, Mass.

ALL-ROUND MAN wanted in grocery store, must cut out job. PUBLIC MARKET, 511 Main st., Melrose, Mass.

APPRENTICE wanted, printing Italian boy (17). M. J. Min. Dept. 14, 100 Summer st., Boston. State Free Emp. Office service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANTS wanted, reliable man and wife who will exchange work for room, house, etc.; address Mrs. M. B. A. CANN, 176 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. 4841-B.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted, making room, house, shoes, lasting to factory, men, women, experience required. Apply WILLIAMS SHOES, C. Holliston, Mass.

BLACKSMITHS wanted for factory; men experienced on light and heavy forgings; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—To a first-class man we can offer a first-class position in good office, good pay, for rep. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted experienced in single entry and double entry; stamps for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, a young man, bookkeeper for Back Bay hotel; must be refined, of good address, ready to adapt himself to existing conditions, due to removal of present manager. Apply later only to GEO. H. CLARK, Advertising Dept., Christian Science Monitor.

BOOK COMPOSITOR wanted at once. JOHN MACFARLANE & CO., 23 Central st., Lynn, Mass.

BROWN SILK WEAVERS wanted at once. Apply to the BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., Union st., New London, Conn.

CABINET MAKERS wanted for high grade furniture; only experienced men need apply. E. KIMBALL & CO., 49 Warenhill st., Boston.

2-3 COMPOSITOR wanted, Boston. \$9 wk. State Free Emp. Office service free to all, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DIE STAMPER wanted; steady work and good position wanted for experienced operator. VOSE-SWAINE ENGRAVING CO., 11 Summer st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN—Wanted, first-class drafter; experience and design applied. UNITED SHOE MACHINE CO. EMP. BUREAU, Beverly, Mass.

DROP FORGERS wanted on large size hammers; night wages; good pay for rep. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEER wanted, 2d or 3d class, \$15 week, to go to Haviland. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER wanted; Boston's trade cutter, fitter and designer; all answers created with confidence. Address by letter, Mrs. L. R. BALLARD & SONS, 250 Boylston st., Boston.

ENGINEER wanted, 2d class, 15 hours per week. RANDOLPH & HOLBROOK ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Randolph, Mass.

FIREMAN wanted; must be temperate and industrious. Apply to J. V. DOLE, boiler room, Garrison st. bldg., Mass. Inst. Technology, Boston.

FOREMAN wanted for hydraulic press department; first-class position for the right man; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

FOREMAN wanted for polishing and grinding department; similar to hard rubber; first-class wages to room; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

GIRLS wanted, hand trimmers on men's and boys' straw hats; good pay; write quick or apply in person. THE HILLS CO., Andover, Mass.

GIRLS wanted, over 16 years old, with factory experience. Apply Dept. J. DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Holyoke, Mass.

JOB PRESSMAN AND FEEDER wanted. Apply JAMAICA PRINTING CO., 66 Seavers ave., Jamaica, Mass.

KID PRESS FEEDER wanted. W. H. FARRINGTON PRESS, 28 Beach st., Boston.

LASTERS wanted on men's fine shoes, pullers-over for Chase and No. 5 machines; steady employment. M. L. M. KNEELEY CO., Somerville.

LAUNDRY MAN wanted; steady work, good conditions. DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Holyoke, Mass.

LAUNDRY—Wanted, who under-stands washing; must have or get license for high pressure boiler; steady work; payment preferred. HOME WET WASH LAUNDRY, 117 Cambridge st., Lowell, Mass.

MACHINIST (fine) wanted, not over 28 years of age, familiar with typewriter and its cleaning; good working conditions. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEMAID wanted, Brighton; private family; \$2 week board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEMAID wanted, Dorchester; private family; \$2 week board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER—Wanted, expert or men for painting interior and exterior. AUTO PAINT SHOP, 61 Wareham st., Boston.

PAINT GRINDER AND STONE DRESSER wanted; experience with colors in oil required. Write qualifications to SAMUEL COOK IN BOSTON.

PAPER CUTTER, familiar with all kinds of cutting usually done in a job printing office; must be capable and reliable; steady work; payment preferred. HOWARD & DUNTON CO., experienced man for fruit department. SEE MR. LAURILLAC, 15 room, 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

STEAM SHOVEL OPERATOR wanted; \$150 per month to good man; position will last about 10 months; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be an expert mathematician, quick accurate and able to do word study, good work and advancement to one capsule salary to start \$12 per week; one who thoroughly understands real estate business preferred. Address references. EXCE. JOHN CAMPBELL, 686 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

STITCHERS wanted, at once; rapid stitchers on men's welt work. FRAMINGHAM SHOE CO., South Framingham, Mass.

SUPERINTENDANT wanted for large machine shop employing about 700 men; special machinery; stamps for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

TOOL AND MACHINE DESIGNERS wanted; only first-class men need apply; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

WALVE DRAFTSMAN—To a first-class man we can offer first-class position; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

WOODEN BOX SAWIERS—Two good fitters, none but experienced competent men wanted. Apply PARSONS MFG. CO., 157 Marconi st., Chelsea, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT wanted, reliable man and wife who will exchange work for basement suite, rent free; everything furnished. MRS. A. C. CARLISI, 18 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. 481-M.

APPRENTICE wanted, printing Italian boy (17). M. J. Min. Dept. 14, 100 Summer st., Boston. Tel. 4841-B.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, refined, cheerful boy who is willing to help with work for small remuneration; good home.

MR. B. J. JUMP, 350 Waltham st., Waltham, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, reliable house woman to work by hour or day; call between 11 and 3. Norfolk st. car. MRS. MURRAY, 161 Wentworth st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, reliable man and wife who will exchange work for room, house, shoes, lasting to factory, men, women, experience required. MRS. E. A. CANN, 176 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. 4841-B.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted, making room, house, shoes, lasting to factory, men, women, experience required. MRS. E. A. CANN, 176 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. 4841-B.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter and cashier (combined) wanted in old reliable firm; good wages; experience required. Address BRIGHAM SHEET MILLING CO., Randolph, Vt.

COOK—WANTED—Wanted, reliable woman to work in good home; good wages.

MISS E. A. CANN, 176 St. Botolph st., Boston. Tel. 4841-B.

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COOK—WANTED—Wanted, reliable woman to work by hour or day; call between 11 and 3

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PASSENGERS

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires position. MRS. RUTH AMILLEY, 22 Hastings st., Lowell, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Young woman, expert in housekeeping. AURORA C. BRUCE, 25 Albion st., Boston. 16

ATTENDANT (trained), highest references, desires position as attendant or companion. SARAH BRYCE, 211 Spring st., Boston. 17

ATTENDANT, MATRON, SEAMSTRESS, \$6. salary, references given. Mention No. 4028. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 17

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION, well-bred, traveled competent woman, desires position as maid. MRS. WALLACE, 370 Natick st., Waltham, Mass. 20

ATTENDANT (trained) desires position mornings and all day Saturday afternoon as attendant or maid for April, May and June. MRS. J. B. TOMLINSON, 95 Essex st., Malden, Mass. 21

BOOKKEEPER—the position wanted by a young woman of 12 years experience; can open close accounts and do some P.A.I.N.E. Hopestill st., Dorchester, Mass. 17

BOOKKEEPER—SALESWOMAN, capable, experienced in both line, 10 and 5 years respectively, desires position; references. C. THIRLWELL B. BELL, 71 Bartlett st., Roxbury, Mass. 18

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAHHER, 27.5 years experience, salary \$10-11; excellent references. Mention No. 4022. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 17

BOOKKEEPER (D. E.), 18 years' experience, capable of taking full charge, opening and closing books, good references. C. THIRLWELL B. BELL, 71 Bartlett st., Roxbury, Mass. 18

CASHIER—MAIL ORDER CLERK desires employment as clerk, private switchboard operator, or attendant in dentist's office; references. MRS. C. G. McCULLOCH, 6 St. James pl., Roxbury, Mass. 18

CLERK—Young lady, good references, would like position as cashier, bank teller, or in store. DORIS LUDWIG, 636 Tremont st., Boston. 15

CASHIER—MAIL ORDER CLERK desires employment as clerk, private switchboard operator, or attendant in dentist's office; references. MRS. C. G. McCULLOCH, 6 St. James pl., Roxbury, Mass. 18

COMPANION—Young, well educated woman, desires position as companion to lady in her home, in Cambridge, Mass. C. REDFIELD, 98 Mountfort st., suite 5, Boston. 21

COMPANION—Wanted, to accompany lady, good references. MRS. W. D. DUNN, 100 Marlboro st., Boston. 21

COMPANION—Wanted by middle-aged lady, position as companion to lady; good references. MRS. W. D. DUNN, box 67, Houston Heights, Tex. 18

COMPANION—Young woman of education and refinement, with excellent references, desires position as companion to middle-aged woman. MISS HANKE, 217 W. 56th st., New York city. 15

COMPANION—Wanted by middle-aged lady, position as companion to lady; good references. MRS. LUCY PHILLIPS, 130 Cambridge St., Suite 10, Boston. 18

LAUNDRESS—Protestant woman wishes position in Scotch Protestant home in Boston or near suburbs. MRS. E. M. AREY, 16 Pearl st., Boston, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass. 21

LAUNDRESS—Protestant woman, 5 yrs. experience, wishes position, or as housekeeper in small family with maid; Boston or suburbs. MRS. E. M. AREY, 16 Pearl st., Boston, Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass. 21

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

MISSOURI PACIFIC MOST CONSPICUOUS FEATURE OF MARKET

Good Advance Made in Stock and Entire List Moves Upward Soon After Opening—Much Irregularity.

BOSTON IS QUIET

Urgent buying of Missouri Pacific made it a conspicuous feature of the New York market at the opening and during the early sales today. The buying, it is supposed, came not only from those seeking control of the stock but from outsiders who hope to profit by the contest in progress. The stock made a good advance during the first sales.

The general market opened fractionally lower than last night's closing figures but soon rallied and during the first half hour substantial gains were established throughout the list. American Woolen was in good demand. Considerable irregularity developed during the trading.

Local trading was dull and without particular feature during the early sales.

The demand for Missouri Pacific forced the price up to \$3 during the first half hour, but most of the gain was lost before midday. Northern Pacific also was prominent. It opened off 3% at 126% and advanced 2 points before receding. Toward midday the tone was reactionary throughout the list.

The specialists played a conspicuous part in the trading. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic issues which have been strong for some days were weak today. Wabash preferred opened unchanged at 38½, improved fractionally and then declined under the opening. The Eries also showed a downward tendency. International Paper was weak. American Woolen opened off ½ at 34 and advanced a good fraction. National Railways of Mexico second preferred opened up 1% at 37% and improved fractionally. The first preferred opened up 1% at 72 and lost a point. Helvetia opened up ¼ on the local market at 2 (assessment paid 50 cents) and held around that figure. Calumet & Hecla was unchanged at 515. The rest of the market was heavy.

There were recessions and advances of considerable moment in the New York markets. At the beginning of the last hour prices were firm. Federal Smelting issues advanced sharply. United States Rubber, Pennsylvania, Interborough preferred and the Eries were stronger.

LONDON—In the main securities were steady in the late trading with a disposition to await action upon the minimum rate of discount by the Bank of England governors tomorrow.

Home rails were quiet, with an irregular movement. Under Paris stimulation foreigners ended stronger and there was a spurt in Spanish bonds.

Covering in Grand Trunks was apparent and oils finished with a rallying turn.

American railway shares on the curb moved narrowly and prices were somewhat uncertain.

Beers were ½ lower at 18 13-10. The continental bourses closed firmer.

AMERICAN SCREW CUTS CAPITAL

At the annual meeting of the American Screw Company Tuesday a resolution was adopted reducing the capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$3,000,000 by retirement of 2500 shares recently purchased by the corporation and held as treasury stock. The annual reports showed a prosperous financial condition.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Dickinson notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of cancellations of its contract with Panama Railroad Company, which fixed rates on through freight at 70 per cent for transportation from San Francisco to Panama, and 30 per cent from Panama to New York.

ROLLING MILL RESUMES

SHARON, Pa.—Work has been resumed at the Wilkes rolling mill, which had been closed for some time for repairs. It is stated that the orders on hand are sufficient to keep the puddling sheet and tin plate departments operating steadily for an indefinite period.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK: Unsettled, probably snow to rain. Thursday: rising temperature, moderate to brisk north to east winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, probably snow in south and portions tonight to Thursday: slowly rising temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

11:15 noon 20°
1 p. m. 22°
Average temperature yesterday, 34 11-24.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW:

Sun rises 6:00 Moon sets 8:00 a.m.
Sun sets 3:17 High water
Length of day, 10:30 1:20 a.m., 1:42 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Amalgamated	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65
Am B & F Ry Co pf.	126	126	124	124
Am Fleet Super pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Can	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Can Foundry	56	56	56	56
Am Cotton Co.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ice	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Locomotive	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am S & R Cos 1st pd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Steel Fy	51	51	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Writing Co. pf.	30	30	30	30
Am Woolen	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Ammonds	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Archibald	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Brooklyn Transit	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Bronx Union	141	141	141	141
Brons & C I Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Canadian Pacific	212 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Central Leather	32	32	32	32
Central Trust pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Che. & Ohio	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Chi. & G West	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Col Fuel	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2
Col Southern	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Consolidated Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Del. & Hudson	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Cors. Products	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cors. Products pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
D & R Grands	34	34	34	34
Denver pf.	73	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
D S & A pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Fed M & Co.	35	35	35	35
Fed M & S Co pf.	63	63	63	63
Gen Chemical	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Goldfield Con.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
G N Northern pf.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
G N Northern Ore.	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Harvester pf.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Illinois Central	136	136	136	136
Inter-Mot.	20	20	19 1/2	19 1/2
Int'l. Motor pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int'l. Paper	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2
Int'l. Pump pf.	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mass Central	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Kansas & Texas	36	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
Laclede Gas	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Lehigh Valley	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
L. & N.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
M. & St. L.	30 1/2	30	30	30
M. & St. & St. M.	142	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
M. & St. & St. M. pf.	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Missouri Pacific	60	60	60	60
N. & M. Mex 1st pf.	72	72	71	71
N. & M. Mex 2d pf.	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
N. Y. Central	113	113	113	113
N. Y. N. H. & H.	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. & H.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Nat Lead	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nevada Com. Con.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
North American	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
North Pacific	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Northwestern	148	148	148	148
Ontario & Western	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pacific Mail	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pennsylvania	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
People Goods	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	17
Pittsburgh Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35
Railway Corp. pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Railway Corp. St. L.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Reading	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Republic Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
Rock Island	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rock Island 2d pf.	14	13	13	13
Sears Roebuck	120	120	120	120
Sloss Shof pf.	112	112	112	112
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
St. Jo & G I R R pf.	55	55	55	55
St. L. & S F d pf.	43	43	42 1/2	42 1/2
St. Paul	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Tennessee Copper	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Company	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Texas Pacific	19 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W.	24	24	24	24
Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
United Dry Goods	106	106	106	106
U. S. Dry Goods	106	106	106	106
Union Pacific	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PEACE OF EUROPE IS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED DECLARES M. PICHON

Agitation to Humiliate France Proves Futile—Triple Entente Never More Productive.

RUSSIA DID KEEP ALLY INFORMED

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—The speech delivered by M. Pichon, the minister of foreign affairs, in the Senate on the recent debate on the budget affecting the estimates for Morocco, is one that will be welcomed throughout the world, as it shows that the peace program in Europe is even more strongly established than many peace advocates had themselves believed.

M. Pichon's declaration will do much towards putting an end to the bitter agitation that has been going on during the weeks that have elapsed since the meeting at Potsdam. This agitation, which has affected not only France, but the whole of Europe, has been conducted, no doubt, with a view to humiliating France, by seeking to show that the triple entente was really non-existent; positive proof of which the critics said was to be found in the circumstances which permitted her ally, Russia, even to enter into negotiations with Germany without consulting her.

The minister, in reply to M. Lamarzelle's criticism, after dealing with the action of the government in Morocco, said that the Anglo-French treaty of 1904 was one of the most fruitful works accomplished by the government of the republic. The Algeciras act, he said, was a necessary act, and they had no reason to complain of the results; they were pursuing a policy of peace and conciliation; it was singular that it should have been declared that the entente with Great Britain had not produced results, and that military matters were no longer discussed between France and the United Kingdom. Turning to his critics, M. Pichon asked with some warmth on what earth they could know about the question, since diplomacy was not carried on in public places.

The minister went on to say that never had the entente cordiale been more complete or more productive than today. He asked how it was that their alliance with Russia was being continually called in question. They did not cease to be in relation with their allies and to unite their efforts in the cause of peace and dignity; they wanted to guarantee the peace; but also the strength of France and never had the political position of France been better than it was today.

Replying to further criticisms from M. Lamarzelle and M. Flaisier, the minister added that France and Russia were too closely allied for them not to have been notified beforehand by Russia of what she was going to say at the meeting at Potsdam; they were, in effect, notified precisely. Russia had informed them that at the meeting the Persia and Turco-Persian railways would be dealt with, and also that other questions might be raised in the course of the meeting by the other party present; Russia had even kept them "au courant" day by day in the most complete manner. It was not for him to say what might result generally from these communications, but he could affirm that from the point of view of the interest of the country and of those of peace they would have nothing to regret.

KING ASKED TO VISIT MADRAS

(Special to The Monitor.)
MADRAS, India—A resolution was carried at a public meeting of the citizens held recently to the effect that the government should be urged to cable to King George begging him to visit the presidency. The Maharajah of Mysore has already engaged an entire hotel at Delhi for December next, in which month the coronation takes place in that city.

WIRELESS STATION OPENED TO PUBLIC

ADEN—The wireless stations at Aden and Berbera have been opened to the public, and wireless messages can now be exchanged between Aden and Berbera at a rate of six annas (12 cents) a word. In due course the service is to be extended so as to permit of communication with ships at sea.

RUSSIA CHANGES AGENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG—The ministerial bill will be introduced in the Duma, provides that Russian financial agents with the exception of the agent at Paris shall be replaced by commercial representatives. In the case of the United States the agent will make his headquarters in New York instead of at Washington.

CECIL GREENFELL M. P. RESIGNS.

GADSDEN, Ala.—Cecil Greenell, the London banker, relected chairman of the board of the Southern Steel & Iron Company, has resigned his seat in Parliament and will come here to take active charge of his interests, according to an unofficial announcement.

KAISER PROMOTES SECRETARY TO RANK OF GRAND ADMIRAL



(Photo copyrighted by the Topical Press.)

German Emperor receiving congratulations of his ministers and heads of army and navy in Berlin.

BERLIN—The Kaiser has just celebrated his birthday with the usual festivities, which have been attended by the princes and all the ministers and the members of the diplomatic corps. Among the birthday honors announced for the occasion is that of the promotion of the secretary of state for naval affairs. The accompanying photograph shows the admiral in the act of saluting on his meeting with the Kaiser, who was attended by his principal officers, as he went his rounds on his birthday.

THREE UNIONISTS STAND FOR CAMBRIDGE VACANCY

(Special Correspondent of The Monitor.)
LONDON—The situation at Cambridge has developed into a three-cornered fight, three Unionists, as was lately pointed out, standing for the one vacancy. In all probability the official candidate, Sir Joseph Larmor, a member of St. John's College, will be returned. He has, however, a more or less dangerous competitor in T. E. Page of the same college and a distinctly dangerous one in Harold Cox of Jesus.

The swearing-in of members is practically completed. Mr. Chamberlain was one of the last to take the oath, a ceremony which was pursued with its usual monotony until the time came for Mr. Ginnell to meet the speaker. It is the habit, as soon as a member has signed the roll, for him to shake hands with the speaker. There was some curiosity to see what course Mr. Ginnell would

HAQUE COURT MEETS TO TAKE UP BRITISH AND FRENCH DISPUTE

THE HAGUE—An international question of the right of asylum is involved in the dispute between Great Britain and France in the case of the law student Savarkar, which the permanent court of arbitration met on Tuesday to determine.

Savarkar, an Indian subject of Great Britain, was arrested on his arrival in London on March 13, 1910, charged with sedition, and ordered extradited to India for trial. When the vessel upon which he was being taken home stopped in Marseilles harbor, Savarkar crawled through a port hole and swam ashore.

He was captured in Marseilles by the French police while running through the streets and calling out that he be taken before a magistrate. He was turned over to British detectives and taken on to Bombay for trial.

The French students raised the question of whether the student was properly surrendered to the British officers after he had set foot on French soil and had appealed as best he could for refuge as a political prisoner.

The case caused so much controversy that the governments of Great Britain and France exchanged notes on the subject, and last fall decided to submit to The Hague tribunal this question:

"Ought Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in conformity with the rulers' of international law, to be or not to be surrendered by the government of his Britannic majesty to the government of the French republic?"

President Auguste Beernaert, Belgian minister of state, opened the court with a brief speech in which he congratulated the litigant nations upon the example which they set for the world in submitting the case to the international tribunal.

The other members of the court are G. Von Saverin-Lohman, Austrian jurist; G. Gram, provincial governor, of Norway; Louis Renault, legal expert of the French foreign office, and Lord Hamilton Desart, former solicitor of the English treasury. Prof. Andre Weiss, a writer on international law, represents France.

The French and British ministers were present as was Jonkheer Swindener, the Netherlands minister of foreign affairs.

DISPUTES ACT SAVES PEOPLE OF CANADA MILLIONS IN MONEY

Ninety-One Strikes Averted Out of 100 Cases Taken Up—Both Sides Benefit by Measure.

OPERATION COSTS LESS THAN OTHERS

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian minister of labor, in presenting his report and estimates for the coming year, gave the figures which indicate the result of the industrial disputes act. It is only four years since this act was passed. During that time 100 industrial complications had come under its operation and as a result 91 strikes had been averted. Both the employers and employees had greatly benefited by the work of the boards of conciliation which had been appointed under the act to look into the situations presented.

McKenzie King, the minister, computed from averages supplied from department statistics that the prevention of these 91 strikes saved in money values over \$16,600,000 to the Dominion, as well as an inestimable amount of inconvenience, and even suffering among the people.

In the hundred cases referred to the department 99,542 men were involved, and among those cases where the work went on undisturbed by the "dispute" (because of submitting their cases to the boards, and abiding by their decision) wages were saved totaling \$5,972,520. The profits on invested capital involved could be estimated at about \$600,000; value of continued production of commodities \$10,000,000, giving the total of over \$16,500,000.

It was noted that in all the cases where the "conciliation" arrangements were not accepted, and a strike resulted, the men finally returned to work on the terms which had been outlined by the board as the just settlement—or in some cases on terms not so favorable.

Another parliamentary question is the position of Mr. Hazleton, who has been returned as Nationalist member for the divisions of North Galway and North Louth. In North Louth he defeated Mr. Healy, in North Galway he was returned unopposed. Since then a petition has been lodged against his return for North Louth, and on the result of this petition will depend his decision as to which constituency he will sit for. Meantime he can take the oath and sign the register for both constituencies. He may even take his seat and speak in the House, but is prevented from voting.

In speaking before the Boston City Club, in January, 1910, Mr. King explained that the Canadian act differed from those of New Zealand or New South Wales "in the absence of any compulsory obligation on the part of either employee or employer to accept the findings of the board. The only element of compulsion is in the requirement that all differences shall be investigated."

Since that time the strike of the Grand Trunk employees has caused some discussion of this freedom to reject the decision of a board constituted in compliance with the act. Mr. King gave his opinion at the time, that the employees would object to compulsory acceptance of the board's decisions and as yet no modification has been made in the act to include such a ruling.

The operation of Canada's act has been found to cost less than the operation of some others—the figures are not yet presented for 1910 but in 1909 the figure was \$20,000 annually. The chairmen and members of boards and witnesses are paid and their traveling expenses supplied as well as the traveling expenses of departmental officers who may be called upon to attend the proceedings. Victoria (Australia), with one-fourth of Canada's population, was spending \$375,000 in 1909 for similar work.

New Zealand claims her "compulsory" clauses make a more effective act, but the point of freedom of action in Canada has not been waived so far.

Mr. King says Canada's act has the great virtue of bringing the parties together before any trouble occurs, "to excite animosities or bad feelings." "It allows the disputants to meet and talk over matters while they are in a fair frame of mind."

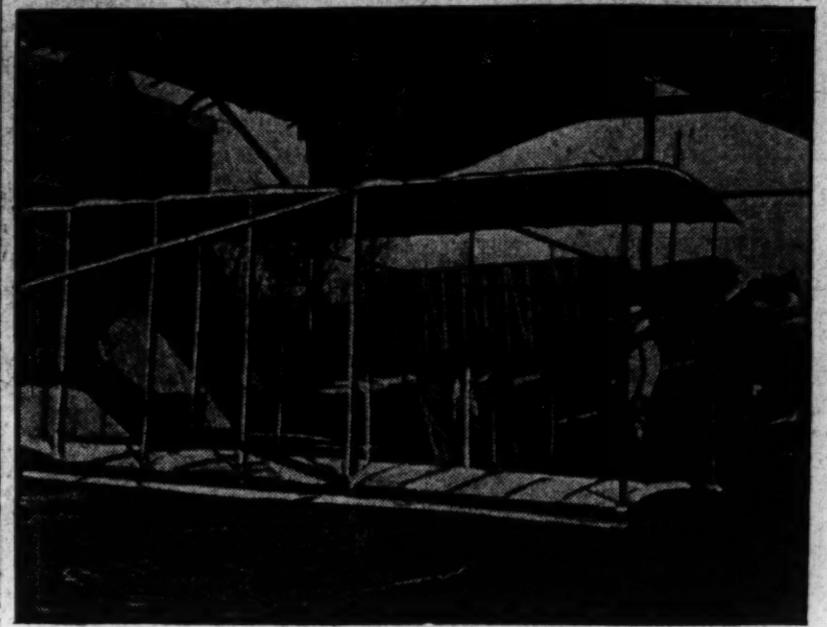
ITALIANS WILL NOT REDUCE THE COST OF FOOD

(Special to The Monitor.)
ROME—The Chamber resumed the debate on the proposal of the Socialists and Republicans for the abolition of the duties on corn, sugar, and other necessities in order to modify the present excessive cost of food.

Replies to the various speakers, the premier, Signor Luzzatti, said it was the definite duty of the government to safeguard the equilibrium of the budget. At the same time, he intended to continue his policy of reducing the cost of the people's food, so far as the surpluses permitted. He also pointed out that some of the duties had already been diminished.

At the close of the debate, a vote was taken on the Socialist motion urging the government to take steps to reduce the cost of the necessities of life. The result was that the motion was rejected by a large majority.

HYERES AVIATION MEETING PROVES COMPLETE SUCCESS



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)
Unpacking Mademoiselle Dubuc's Farman biplane, with Gnome engine, at Hyeres aviation meeting.

HYERES, France—The first two days of the aviation meeting here were a complete success. All three competitors on both days gave a splendid exhibition and satisfied in every respect the huge crowd that had assembled to witness their flights. Cloudless skies and windless weather contributed much to the comfort and pleasure of all concerned. The art of aviation is making great strides, and when one compares the

meeting at Hyeres last year, when one competitor failed even to leave the ground at all, with the great success of this year's meeting, with three competitors, including a lady, all fulfilling their respective flights, one cannot help feeling grateful to the brave pioneers who have made these things possible, and feel sure that this is only the very beginning of the far more wonderful achievements which will rapidly develop along these lines.

RACE OF PEOPLE FOUND WHO STILL USE STONE AXE

Dr. Lorentz Tells Royal Geographical Society of Expedition to New Guinea—Race of Papuans No Further Advanced Than Lake Dwellers.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Dr. H. A. Lorentz, the Dutch explorer, gave an interesting lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on "An Expedition to the Snow Mountains of New Guinea." The lecturer stated that this was his third expedition to New Guinea, and its chief object was to reach the Wilhelmina peak of the Snow mountains. They did not reach the topmost point because at 13,000 feet they reached the snow, which they had previously imagined to be chalk, or some such substance, and were therefore unprepared to scale, but they managed to reach a height of 15,123 feet, and there they planted the flag of Holland.

Dr. Lorenz gave an interesting description of the interior of the island which he

TWELVE-INCH GUNS

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Looking at a modern 12-inch gun the average man would probably think he had before him one of the stiffer and least flexible objects he was likely ever to come across. However, it appears that one of the drawbacks from which this large weapon suffers is a liability to bend; in fact, it would seem that it is never straight unless by accident. According to a recent writer a well-designed 12-inch gun of 50 calibres, in length droops at the muzzle, owing to its own weight, about an eighth of an inch, and in some cases, where the design is less satisfactory, even considerably more. Moreover, such a gun is very susceptible to differences of temperature; a cool wind impinging on one side or the sun shining down upon the upper portion will create inequalities of temperature, and the hotter

side expanding more than that which is cooler, a considerable bend in one direction or another may result. This effect may even be produced when, as is sometimes done for the sake of invisibility, the upper and under surfaces of the gun are painted different colors, one of which may absorb heat more readily than the other. Now when the gun is fired it tends to straighten out. But the gun is very elastic, in fact it is a good spring, capable of making, when deflected, from 130 to 140 vibrations in a second, so that when the gun is fired it not only straightens out but it is thrown into a state of rapid vibration. The result of all this is that no one can tell exactly which way the muzzle is likely to be pointing at the instant when the projectile takes its departure; and artilleries are said to be anxious to procure a less flexible weapon.

Really the whole business of warfare is becoming so costly and complicated that it is to be hoped arbitration may soon become the generally accepted method of deciding international differences.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ROME MEETS

(Special to The Monitor.)
ROME—The first open meeting of the British Archeological School of Rome was held recently in the library of the school in the presence of the British ambassador, Sir Rennell Rodd, and a numerous assembly of archeologists. The director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, gave an interesting description of the excavations carried on by the government of Malta under his direction last June at Manidra and Hagiar Kax, the two great megalithic sanctuaries of the island. The results of the excavations he declared to be eminently satisfactory, and he remarked that the public spirit of the government of Malta in bearing the cost of the excavations was worthy of all praise. The assistant director, Mrs. Arthur Strong, then read a paper on the earliest drawings of the column of Trajan, which she had discovered in a private collection.

GARIBALDI TO HELP.

ROME—Gen. Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian hero, said on Tuesday that he was preparing an expedition of volunteers to aid an Albanian rising.

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GERMAN PASTORS TO BE RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE

Deputation Is in London as Committee to Promote Friendship Between Great Britain and Germany.

BIBLE IS GIVEN TO EMPEROR WILLIAM

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The work of the committee formed with the purpose of promoting friendship between Great Britain and Germany continues, and a small deputation of German pastors is at present in London in connection with the meeting organized by this committee. In 1908 a visit was paid to London by a number of German pastors who were received by his majesty, King Edward VII, and a return visit was paid by a number of English clergymen who likewise received a cordial welcome in Germany. An English delegation headed by J. A. Baker, M. P., paid a visit to Germany at a subsequent date when they were received by the German Emperor who was pleased to accept a Bible that was presented to him.

Two German pastors representing the deputation at present in England are to be received by his majesty at Buckingham palace when they will be introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

VICTORIA MAKING RAPID HEADWAY

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—The growth of the population of the commonwealth of Australia is increasing steadily. The population on Sept. 30 last was 4,451,454, the increase during the quarter amounting to 29,652. The most progressive of all the states was Victoria, showing an increase of 13,529 inhabitants. In New South Wales, the increase was 5,287; in Queensland, 4,931; in southern Australia, 3,272, and in Western Australia, 2,882. The present population of New South Wales is 1,643,264, and of Victoria 308,705.

TROOPS TO ATTEND THE CORONATION

(Special to The Monitor.)
GEORGE TOWN, British Guiana—A letter has been received by Sir Frederick Hodgson, the governor, from the secretary of state for the colonies, in which it is proposed that a small detachment of the military forces of the colony should be present at the coronation. The proposal was met with the heartiest approval and the Legislature will be asked to vote a sum of money to cover the traveling expenses of the detachment which will, it is expected, consist of 12 men, six representing the military and six the volunteers.

The Monitor

SATURDAY Is Now Running

Two Pages for The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear
The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Floyd Tregur, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges; Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this interesting pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

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THE HOME FORUM

BYGONE DAYS IN INDIA

SIR ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, who is engaged upon a life of his famous grandfather, recently gave an interesting discourse about Lord Lawrence and his two brothers, Sir Henry and Sir George, before the Irish Literary Society, in London, and illustrated his address by some striking family anecdotes. The three heroes of the Sikh and Afghan wars and Indian mutiny were brought up at Clifton, and educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, until the age of 18, when they went out to India, one after the other. Years later, when Henry and John met at Lahore after their fortunes were made, and they were telling over their schooldays, it occurred to them to send a present of money to two of the

Foyle College ushers whom they knew to be badly paid. They wrote to their brother George, and between them they sent £150. Several months elapsed before a tear-blotted letter of gratitude reached them from the two old men; this letter, which was full of pride at the success of their former pupils, ended thus: "We have searched the old college man in vain for Lahore and the Punjab from which places you date your letter."

Sir Alexander Lawrence told the following anecdote to illustrate the brotherly feeling that existed between the three, more especially between George and Henry. George Lawrence, who had been carried off by the Afghans and detained as a hostage until Pollock forced Dost Muhammad to come to terms with the British, was sent to Pollock by the Afghan chief to explain the concessions he was prepared to make. As these did not satisfy Pollock it became evident that George would have to return to his long captivity. Henry Lawrence, who was one of the leading officers in Pollock's Horse, thereupon volunteered to take his brother's place, but George refused, and on his return to the Afghan camp was greeted with general astonishment.

A Standard

A young couple newly married had just moved into the house next door and through an open window Mrs. Bonnamy, screened from view behind the curtain of her own window, was watching the young wife at work straightening things in the sitting room.

"Good!" she exclaimed, turning away at last. "That girl has been properly trained. She'll do."

"What have you found out about her?" asked Mr. Bonnamy.

"I've found out that she knows how to use a broom."

"How does she use it?"

"Every three or four strokes she makes with it she turns it in her hand."

"Why does she do that?"

"It's just like a man to ask that question. She does it to keep the broom from getting lopsided. Wears it out evenly; lasts twice as long, don't you see?"

"Why, I didn't know—"

"No, of course you didn't. Neither do half the women!" said Mrs. Bonnamy.

—Youth Companion.

Woman's Orchestra

Los Angeles has what probably is the largest woman's orchestra in the country—50 players, under Harley Hamilton. And all the orchestral instruments are represented. This organization has been under the same director for 10 or 12 years and achieves enviable results.—Musical America.

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"Did you not expect me to keep my parole?" he asked. "Of course not." was the reply. "Would you not have done so yourselves?" "Return after an

Habiments and High Thinking

ONE of the most amusing incidents described in connection with the group of notabilities of which Dr. Samuel Johnson was the admired center is the following, which the Rev. Thomas Percy has related and which is now repeated by F. Frankfort Moore in his "Life of Oliver Goldsmith." Percy relates how, on his calling for Johnson at his rooms in Inner Temple lane, he found him engaged in making an elaborate toilet, such as one might hardly imagine the occasion demanded. Seeing him in a suit of new clothes and with everything about him so perfectly dissimilar from his usual habits and appearances ("Clean linen, sir, I have no passion for it," Johnson admitted in later years), he could not help asking what was the cause of this singular transformation. "Why, sir," said Johnson, "I hear that Goldsmith, who is a very great sloven, justifies his disregard of cleanliness and decency by quoting my practice, and I am desirous this night of showing him a better example." Another story is found in the appendix to Mr. Moore's volume; Johnson's admirable reply to a general denunciation of fine clothes: "Oh," exclaimed Johnson, "let us not be found, when our Master calls us, rippling the lace of our waistcoats, but the spirit of contention from our souls and tongues.... Alas, sir! a man who cannot get to heaven in a green coat will not find his way thither the sooner in a gray one!"—Buffalo Commercial.

True piety is as cheerful as the day.

History of a Flower

Flower lovers may be interested to learn that a flower from the first chrysanthemum ever grown in England may still be seen in the herbarium at the British museum. The plant, one of the small yellow-flowered variety, was introduced into the Chelsea botanic gardens in 1764 by the famous horticulturist Philip Miller who himself preserved the specimen now in the museum. The new flower however, failed to "catch on." Its culture was neglected, and it is only within recent years that it has attained its present enormous popularity.—Westminster Gazette.

True piety is as cheerful as the day.

Wood Notes

In the meadows and the vales the music is a-hummin':

Ready for the rosy times! Knew they were a-comin'!

Saw 'em far away.

In the crimson Land o' May,

Heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Ready for the rosy times.... How the hearth is blazin'!

Old-time songs an' dreams again—in the fire gainin'.

Love—he knows the way

To make the winter May.

For he heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Ready for the rosy times.... Let the glad bells ring 'em.

While within their thrillin' hearts sweet the children sing 'em.

Smilin' Love today

Gives Winter dreams of May.

For he heard the music ringin' from the bells of Far Away.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mirrors Reflect the Street

In continental towns one frequently sees a mirror at the side of a window so placed that people in the room may see reflected therein the view up or down the street. In some bygone periods of English street architecture it was customary to bay almost all the windows at least enough to enable the occupants of the houses to look along the streets—Craftsman.

Atlanta Constitution.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

A Modest Youth

Charley, youngest son of President Taft, is a real American boy who consistently refuses to take advantage of the fact that his father is President.

At a party in Washington recently Charley Taft was placed at a table beside a girl of his own age, who had not learned his name and failed to recognize him. They got on extremely well together. As the acquaintance progressed to a point where names seemed desirable the girl asked:

"What is your name?"

"Charley," laconically replied her escort. Still somewhat at a loss to place the pleasant-faced boy, she put another question:

"Where do you live?"

"On Pennsylvania Avenue," was the answer.

This did not satisfy, and the girl followed it by another:

"What does your father do?"

"Oh, he is a political officeholder here," was the answer.

It was from the hostess that the girl learned her partner's last name and that he lived at the White House.—Human Life.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What animal?

ANSWER TO BEHEADINGS.

1, pink-ink; 2, chair-hair; 3, shoe-hat;

4, mice-ice.

Love's secret is to be always doing things for God, and not mind because they are such very little ones.—The Standard.

Australian Poets of Twenty Years Ago

DUGLAS SLADEN gave an interesting address on Australian poetry at a recent meeting of the Poetry Society in London, in the course of which he said that 20 years ago when he lived in Australia, the most popular poet out there was Adam Lindsay Gordon. He was a relative of General Gordon, the hero of Khartum, and was a real bushman. Other men who wrote about the bush were merely journalists who thought the bush made good "copy," and the bushmen retaliated by ignoring all of them except Gordon, and the authors of three songs; one of these was Tom Browne, better known as Rolf Boldrewood, author of "Robbery Under Arms," but Mr. Gordon was the general favorite, and many a bushman could repeat his bush and horse poems by heart. In Mr. Sladen's opinion, Gordon's "Ride from the Wreck" which was rather in the style of "How they Brought the Good News from Ghent," was far superior to it, inasmuch as Browning did not know a horse from a cow, and Gordon did. Gordon's other most popular poem, "How We Beat the Favorite," was English, not Australian. Gordon was the poet of the old Australian school, and he owed his popularity in a great measure to his Burns-like gift of coining proverbs.

Caxton's Royal Booke

Caxton's "The Ryal (or Royal) Booke (or Book) for a King," printed at Westminster, 1487-8, is an excessively rare Caxton production. This copy is defective, as 11 leaves are apparently facsimile, and five are mended, so it will be sold not subject to return. Only five perfect copies are known, and one fetched £2225 in 1902. There are also other of Caxton's books in an unique volume of five productions which was discovered in an old manor house in the north. The contents of this volume are "The Mirour of the Worlde," 1481; "Dites or Sayings of the Philosophers," "Cato on Old Age," 1481; "Cicer de Amicitia," 1481, and "The Boke named Cordyale, or the Fewer Last Things," 1479.—London Globe.

Conservation East and West

The Note Book

HERE is a good deal of fun over the so-called "suffrage" costumes which are on exhibition at a certain show of new styles in Boston. The tailor points with pride when one looks over his display of costumes to the suffrage suit that has an unmistakable W cut into the revers. Where is usually a single V at the point where collar joins the lapel of the coat is now a double V. But the amusing part of this little symbol of modernism for the feminine insurgent against masculine tyranny is here: though while looked at by the wearer of the coat the figure is plainly enough a W, seen from the observer's standpoint it is a capital M. In other words, W and M are but points of view of the same sign. If the W on her coat stands for woman most certainly it also stands for man. Indeed, milady cannot cry, "Justice to woman" without including her manfolds in her plea. The old phrase declares that "man embraces woman," but today we are turning attention to the fact that on the contrary woman spells herself and man. Perhaps some day woman may be held to be the actual better name for the race.

Marketing in Paris

Describing the Paris markets, a writer in the London Times says: The buyers are as quick and shrewd as the sellers, but in spite of the fact that both have their heart in their work, they always find time for a joke or for a facetious remark. I tried to equal the rapidity of decision and choice of my French friend, but at first whenever I went to any stall alone I used to find a whole rabbit in my basket instead of a half one, or one mackerel instead of two. If I mentioned once an article of food, and could not say quickly enough how much I wanted, the merchant would decide for me. In a flash the goods were in my basket with "C'est ça, ma petite" or "Voilà, ma belle," and he had passed on to the next customer before I had realized what I had bought. Both men and women call out their wares incessantly: they only interrupt themselves for a remark here and there as they hand their customers change.

An ordinary railway engine is equal in strength to 900 horses.—Chicago Journal.

GRAND CANYON, COLORADO RIVER, ARIZONA.

Now a national reserve, securing this wonder from any possible vandalism.

THIS is one of the series of forest service photographs issued by the government and intended to illustrate articles on forestry and forest products and their best use. These photographs are sent out to any who care to use them in the propaganda for right conservation of the national resources, whether as to their practical use or their beauty. The view here shows the grand canyon of the Colorado river in the northern part of Arizona. The outlook is from the South river. That this, one of the marvelous natural features of our country, has now been added to the list of remarkable

public reserves is a cause for much satisfaction.

The endeavor to create a reserve of the White mountains of New Hampshire is in line with the public spirit which prompted the purchase of the Grand canyon. Indeed to keep the White mountains as a forest preserve is of a far more picturesque interest. The mighty fastnesses shorn of their clothing of green would indeed lose their beauty and power to draw the people for rest and refreshment, but the depletion of the watercourses were the even sadder result.

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Not more of light I ask, O Lord,
But eyes to see what is;

Not stronger songs, but power to hear
The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use

The power that I possess;

Not more of love, but still to turn
A frown to a caress.

Not more of joy, but power to feel
Its kindling presence near;

To give to others all I have
Of courage and of cheer.

Give me all fears to dominate
All holy joys to know;

To be the friend I wish to be,
To speak the truth I know.

—Florence Holbrook.

It is learning to think such things as these deeply and constantly which lifts a man out of trouble of every sort. It is in the humility and trust of a child with a loving Father that one learns to walk with God, always in the light. Sometimes it is long before false ambition and selfish fear are truly set aside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, February 15, 1911.

After "The Boss," What?

It is quite probable that neither Senator Owen nor any one of those who heard him at the dinner of the Economic Club in this city on Monday night is altogether prepared to say that the reform machinery that has been set going in Oregon, or those who have been put in charge of it, will or can, of themselves, work out a satisfactory solution the problem of good government. Senator Owen is authority for the statement that the Oregon system, so called, has put the political machine and the political boss out of business; that it has ended private profit from public business; that it has ended corrupt practices in elections and in the Legislature. There is no difference of opinion in Oregon as to the desirability of these reforms or as to the most effectual method of carrying them out and making them permanent.

Oregon is cherishing no illusions in regard to this matter, if we may judge from the opinions expressed by some of the thinking men of the state with reference to the utility of reform legislation. There, as elsewhere, the fact is becoming pretty generally recognized that reform by law is possible only to the degree in which the law reflects the moral sense of the people whom it is intended to affect. In Oregon public sentiment has for a long time been running strongly toward a general overturning of the old political system. The result has been the establishment of a new one. The old political machine has had to give place to a new installation; political bossism has had to give place to leadership.

The start made has been an excellent one. It promises much better things not only for Oregon, but for the whole country. The future of the so-called Oregon system, however, lies not with the law, not with the reform machinery, nor even with those who may be placed in charge of the apparatus. It lies with the public. Where the success of any system is desired or desirable there must be organization; where there is organization there must be leadership. It is for the people of Oregon to say upon how high a plane this organization and this leadership shall be placed. They have it in their power to make the successor of the boss a representative citizen and to fix a standard for his leadership. If reform in political methods is to work out right, after the boss must come the dictatorship of the people.

With the Republican President and the Democratic speaker urging world-wide reciprocity from the same platform, can any one doubt the greatness of this republic?

Sons of Rich Men

were not rich, with the sons of men who were poor. Occasional lapses and failures have been exaggerated and magnified.

It seems to be an immutable law that we must all make a satisfactory return upon the talents placed in our keeping. Those who have become possessed of special privileges must not neglect or misuse them. The rich man's son is born with responsibilities as well as with advantages. Because he has been given much his fellow men expect much of him. When he falls short of their reasonable expectation the disappointment is great.

The opportunities which the times present to those who may give freely of their service to the public welfare are many. The rich young man is relieved by reason of his financial independence of obligations which frequently compel the poor young man to devote his time exclusively to his personal affairs. But the wealthy one is not thereby relieved of any of his obligations of citizenship. Rather are they increased. He can, if he will, not only perform the part which belongs to him individually, but he is in a position, also, to take on some of the obligations which his less fortunate brother finds it impossible to assume. Not the least of these is, perhaps, the obligation of leadership.

If society is disposed to treat harshly the rich man's son who proves false to his obligations, it is, nevertheless, ready to applaud the rich man's son who is conscious of his civic duty and rises to its performance. Society is not unjust in its demands. It is exacting in its claims upon all, but it does not impose more upon the individual than he is given strength to bear. It measures men, too, according to their opportunity, and it is seldom better pleased than when the young man who has been endowed beyond his fellows with fortune or with talent proves worthy of his great gifts.

BERLIN credits the most important explorations for data of centuries ago to the energies of the west.

Bananas and Nicaragua

NICARAGUA is once more a "seat of war," but, happily for the republic, neither national nor international complications are likely to follow. Nicaragua, having recently assumed a more normal appearance, may even profit by the rivalry which has arisen between the foreign companies which attend to the exportation of bananas, and the commercial incident points toward a new stage in Nicaraguan development. For New Orleans and Baltimore are of the opinion that when the price of bananas jumps from 32 cents to 48 cents a bunch the natives must get some benefit, especially as the advance is due to energetic competition. Other importing centers, New York, Mobile, Galveston, Houston, are also much interested in the Nicaraguan banana situation.

Some of the Central American countries have been exploited to a considerable extent by American capitalists who have seen in the banana something for which there is an ever increasing demand in the United States. That the largest fruit company gave up the Nicaraguan field was due to a number of causes, chiefly lack of

communication facilities with the interior. But New Orleans and Baltimore companies appear to have found satisfaction in furthering banana cultivation, and that there is little community of interest between them is evident from the competition and the higher quotations now in evidence.

Whatever may be the result of this Nicaraguan "banana war," if a satisfactory guarantee can be given that investments are secure American capital will not be slow to help in developing the country. Internal disturbances certainly did not conduce toward favorable impressions. The inaccessibility of the interior, as has been said, prevented satisfactory handling of exports. Lack of railroads in Nicaragua impelled the principal fruit handlers to go to Guatemala, where railroad development has progressed favorably.

Under normal conditions the Nicaraguans will probably realize that their country is especially well suited for agricultural development, and that something further should be done toward railroad construction. Plenty of foreign money is available for placing the republic on a paying basis. Throughout the tropics the banana has proved to be a valuable money maker, and it is by no means the only product suitable for exportation. But the Nicaraguans must learn to distinguish between the waste of revolutions and the good that peace can bring to them. The banana trade may be an inconsequential factor in world affairs, but it may yet teach Nicaraguans the wisdom of keeping on good terms among themselves and their neighbors.

To THE credit of Toronto: It is doing the right thing by its school children.

Lights for All Vehicles

called for is apparently diminishing in the same degree. One of the points brought out at a recent legislative committee hearing on these measures in Massachusetts was the fact that many farmers already carry lights on their wagons at night for their own protection. This indicates that automobile drivers are not the only persons who understand that a vehicle whose whereabouts may be clouded by darkness is an uncertain thing to drive on a public highway. The only firm objection to the proposed law is said to come from the market gardeners, who claim to see in it an unnecessary burden. They assert that the lights would be extinguished when farmers traveled over rough roads. Whether this reason is applicable to vehicles in the larger sense will probably enter into any action taken by the Legislature in regard to lights on vehicles.

Doubtless it would be possible to overcome the difficulty on which the market gardeners are said to base their opposition, thus enabling these men to see that the law is intended for the protection of the farmer as well as the automobile. There seems to be good reason for saying that public safety would be promoted by a law requiring lights on all vehicles that travel on streets and highways.

AND why shouldn't Mexico want to be in on the American reciprocity plan?

PLANS for the transformation of Bird Island at Buffalo, N. Y., are refreshingly indicative of how that city views the importance of public recreation places, and of how excursion craft may help to pay for them. If this great undertaking is completed in the way contemplated, the Queen city of the lakes will have one of the most attractive out-of-doors parks in the world, the appearance of her entire waterfront will be vastly improved, and her pleasure-seekers will experience much satisfaction. Such opportunities for civic betterment are far from numerous, and this project, having passed the speculative stage, holds promise that the citizens of Buffalo will stamp it with their approval. Their verdict will be conclusive, for the details of the plan have been worked out and approved by the representatives of the city, the federal government and the business men's association that is engineering the proposition.

In a way Buffalo has a better opportunity than many beautiful American cities that are located beside waterways, for Bird Island lies near the mainland, and the property could be acquired at slight expense by cession from the state and national governments. The building of a broad, well-made thoroughfare to the Bird-island pier would round out the work and mean increased land values in the West End of the city. Further than that, the federal government intends to erect an artistic drawbridge over the harbor, thus giving the finishing touch to an attractive, composite picture.

It is unlikely that the Buffalo plan will meet with decisive opposition, for the reason that the undertaking promises to be an excellent investment. By providing ample dockage facilities for excursion craft, the cost of the project, approximately hundreds of thousands of dollars, could be offset, apparently, in a few decades. What appears highly significant, then, is the provision in the plan for the construction of a small lock between Bird-island pier and Squaw island, so that little motor craft would be independent of the mammoth lock at Amherst street. Not many years ago motor boats were regarded generally as an experiment. Now they unquestionably predominate along every important American waterfront. These ordinarily diminutive craft may play a leading part in defraying the expense of Buffalo's hoped-for island park. The makers of the Buffalo plan necessarily extended them recognition. It is not difficult to foresee that the motor boats must be considered in plans for waterfront improvements anywhere.

IF THE reported timber trust holds on to what it has it will at least be free from the charge that it is not conserving one of the most valuable resources of the country.

LIBRARY catalogues vouch for the fact that Lord Morley had every right to speak authoritatively on "language and literature."

PORTUGAL believes that what is worth having is worth waiting for, even if the wait is somewhat prolonged.

ADVICES from Rome indicate that emigration to the western hemisphere is adding greatly to the collective wealth of Italy. Statistics compiled there give \$250,000,000 as the approximate amount sent back or carried to that country by its native-born citizens who locate temporarily in North America and South America. Another development noted is that in the last five years there has been a lessening tendency to forsake the mother land permanently when seeking fortunes abroad. Evidence accumulates that the Italians come to the United States, Canada, Central and South America usually in order to secure the competencies their own country does not offer and then return to the sunny land where small expenditures spell plenty.

People in America noted long ago that comparatively few Italians took the oath of allegiance to the United States government. It is doubtful, however, whether Americans in general have given much thought to this phase of the immigration situation. Yet the inflow of Italians is greater each year. Some of these people stay one year and others five years, while still others make the United States the country of their adoption. But, while facts and figures tell a story of American contributions toward Italy's increasing welfare, there are excellent reasons to suppose that much of the gold that is thus poured into that nation's coffers comes from the republics below the equator. More than 40 per cent of the Italians in South America return to their native land every year.

The nation on whose territory world history has been written often cannot, therefore, view emigration unfavorably. Emigration offers Italy too pleasant a prospect to allow any misgivings on that score. The people who find substantial reward for their diligence in North and South America take back to the Latin kingdom ideas indigenous to a newer civilization, but which may be transplanted and worked out in Europe with good results. It may not be that popular approval in America will be manifested generally for this systematic coming and going of Italy's people for the sole purpose, apparently, of getting from the western countries what is difficult to obtain at home. Still, in return, the United States, Canada and Central and South America have the benefit of the inexpensive labor these Italian visitors are so anxious to supply, even if American money is deposited largely across the ocean through banks and postal orders, instead of being kept in circulation on this side of the Atlantic by the 4,250,000-odd Italians in the western hemisphere. So long as that labor is in demand, the present situation seems bound to continue.

A significant fact also is that Italy's numerical size remains almost stationary while emigration is building up her per capita wealth. The country which originally gave the world Christopher Columbus is exacting tribute from the lands where he sought fame and riches. As long as the United States and other western nations view this prospect without anxiety, it is probable that Italy will entertain no depressing thoughts about an emigration that to her spells nothing but prosperity.

WITH Roosevelt and Barnes side partners at the banquet board, the New York Republican Club dinner epitomized harmony.

THERE is no question that an erroneous impression regarding the state of Arkansas has prevailed for years. There is little doubt that an erroneous impression of the state of Arkansas is prevalent in many quarters today. Popular belief about Arkansas, however, is founded mostly upon conditions that existed in the state two generations ago. The Arkansas of today is not the Arkansas of the civil war period; it is not even the Arkansas of twenty years ago. It has been keeping pace for the last ten years, at all events, with the great Southwest, and it is giving promise of greater progress at present than at any previous period in its history. The reason for this is that its resources, as they are presented by Agricultural Commissioner Phillips, will prove surprising to those who have been content heretofore with a mere superficial knowledge of the state.

Some of the figures are impressive. For example, Arkansas produced last year \$200,000,000 worth of agricultural products. The state's cut of lumber was worth a like sum. In its fertile and beautiful valleys are over 10,000,000 bearing apple trees and 5,000,000 bearing Elberta peach trees. Arkansas contributes largely toward the strawberry supply of the northern markets from the 50,000 acres devoted to strawberry cultivation. Everything that grows within the borders of the country thrives in Arkansas. Its agricultural resources alone would make it a prosperous and wealthy commonwealth.

But Arkansas is also one of the great mineral states of the Union. Its mineral lands have an aggregate area of over 7,000,000 acres. Of this over 6,400,000 are underlaid with coal. Arkansas coal is specified by the government for use in the navy. The state also has beauxite and kaolin mines; it has immense slate fields, magnificent marble quarries, great beds of cement and chalk. Moreover, there are no less than forty zinc mines in the state, while there are ten lead mines. There are rich deposits of fuller's earth, and in Pike county there is a diamond mine in actual operation.

Industries of other kinds are not very fully developed, and yet Arkansas has a large number of prosperous manufacturing concerns. It is a famous cotton state. It is well watered. It is well wooded. It has six institutions of higher education besides a state university. In the coming southern commercial congress in Atlanta, Ga., these facts will be brought out, with many others equally interesting and important about a state that needs only to be better known to be more thickly populated. Arkansas certainly has a basis upon which to found a useful bureau of publicity.

UNTIL specific reasons are advanced why Great Britain should wish to part with Gambia, it may be well to continue to think of that part of west Africa as one of the British oversea possessions.

IN PLANNING the finest fraternal home in the West, the native sons of California apparently have time to give their attention to other things besides the coming exposition.

SINCE it is proposed that standard barrels be provided for apples, would it not be well to be sure that standard apples go into the barrels?

Emigration Helping Italy

Waterfronts and Motor Boats

Resources of Arkansas